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TE II. NO. 45. NEW SERIES.

# CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1840.

# TEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY per. as., between 4th & 5th, East side.

CINCINNATI, OHIO. Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance,

o the editorial department, to the Entron. Terms of Advertising.

f 16 lines, or less, one insertion, \$ 0 50 each additional insertion, for 6 months, without alteration with alterations,

20 per, cent, on all advertisements occupythirds or an entire column.

STRACTS FROM "JAYS VIEW,"

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

its own speaker in the chair of the other | thirteen dollars for able women as securing the organization of committhe great influence of the station. And, le all others interests have, during part of and privilege; and there you will find the permitted to say a word on the subject. meantives of this interest in numbers that ine is influence. Does not, this interest rule, e, and adapt postio podicy to its own views, witto suit the action and products of its own

a sucholder.

upon the GREAT INTEREST.

comingly the office is filled by Mr. Grundy, tee, and other officers of the Society. to lately evinced his qualifications for the station, his approbation of lynch law, as applied to adoption.—Ed. Phu. kines, is placed a gentleman from Georgia.

abrogated by Congress, and that body legislates knowledged by all who could give an unprejudiced trusted Dr. Lushington had not been unmindful of was surrounded, deeply at heart. His other ob- Societies to bear on the slavery of America, by

Congress, without hesitation, abolished the tax. the expenses connected with the church and subjects who had been rescued from a despotism of the moral and religious improvement which na-

F. & A. PRATT. P. M. NIGHTINGALE."

From the British Emancipator.

BIRMINGHAM ANTI-SLAVERY SOIREE. The Birmingman and ed their Annual Meeting at the Town-Ifall, in this lass see how far the present amount of slave borough, on Wednesday evening, by a public soiin the Federal Government justifies the ree, which was attended by 3,000, members and discontinuous speak.

Astacholder is seated in the chair of the House the negroes in the slave states all who had ever heard Dr. Lushington speak, specified.

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The negroes in the slave states all who had ever heard Dr. Lushington speak. of Columbia, enforcing gag resolutions field of anti-slavery operations, the United States so many of his young friends whom he knew to ny, where he had been brought into contact with or eloquent hands; and if he should say that it was his intention to carry it out, he (Sir Enrolley) Slavery cause. There has been too much reliance woof Congress violating the rights of man, and in the proceedings. Amongst the gentlemen on the the rising generation, and who he trusted would be zens of the United States would never have met in would render him all the humble assistance that it Congress violating the rights of man, and in the proceedings. Amongst the gentlement of the Brit convention on this subject, unless they felt that was in his power to give. (Loud cheers.) But, if these, but must have more. Our friends must go the state of the Brit convention on this subject, unless they felt that was in his power to give. (Loud cheers.) But, if these, but must have more. Our friends must go Captain Moorsom, R. N.; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; ish and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. (Cheers.) their strength was mighty in the free states; and he Dr. Lushington should say, that such was the state to work alone for the slave, or his chains will Adsire is now manifested by the South to bring John Sturge, Esq., J. Scoole, Esq., the Rev. J. Many of the old laborers had gone to their reward, could bear his testimony, that the philanthropists of public affairs, such was the state of party feel of public affairs, such was the state of party feel of public affairs, such was the state of the House of Combine of the Union in attemption of the Un questions touching the rights and duties of the Oberlin Institution, Ohio; the Rev. Mr. Mackay, apon others. He felt, therefore, the more deeply tacking slavery in the southern states, were men mone, that they were so much taken up with their principles. We affectionately, but earnestly States, relative to slaves who may come or be United States; Mr. Alexander, Treasurer of the solicitous that a double portion of their falling eminent for their intelligence, their piety and morwithin their limits. Since the year 1830 British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; the Rev. mantle might descend upon those who were to all worth, connecting with all their labors prayer to give no more attention to the negroes than they fully outraged fellow men, we ask of you, will within their limits. Since the year 1830 british and roreign Attribute the year 1830 british attribute the year 1830 briti court, and ALL from slave States. The major- William Bevan, of Liverpool; John Cropper, Esq., erty might extend from shore to shore, till a slave enterprise in which they engaged. (Cheers.) He country—(Hear, hear)—if he said that he could Tof the court, including the Chief Justice, are also of Liverpool; the Rev. Dr. Hoby; the Rev. should not remain in any quarter of the habitable could say for himself, that in all the states he had not carry out that pledge, then he (Sir Eardly) steas of those States. But when these ques- J. A. James; the Rev. Thomas Swau; the Rev. globe. (Lond applause.) Score before the court, it may be highly im- J. Hammond; the Rev. J. Smith, M. A.; the Rev. J. S George Holt; and a large number of influential lay the others proposed during the evening, was car-sy, attention and kindness; and in laying before liament to take up the question, that at the first TERAL to argue them, in whom they can confide. gentlemen, including the members of the commit- ried with acclamation.

expressing in his place as Senator from Tennes tary's Report was read, and Dr. Hoby moved its ceived. He said, that the closing remarks which he had to now conclude the few remarks which he had felt the abolition efforts in France.

Joseph Store, Esq., rose to second the result of the head of the department of line society to lend their aid. Without the head of the head of the department of line, filled him with a measured joy on the present moment. And if he might be pering of an Anti-slavery Conference in London in exception, they declined. Cardinal Cheverus and testies, protecting the African slave trade from acclamations of the assembly, before he could not mitted for a moment to refer to France, dish cruisers, and the American slave trade from ceed. He said it would be recollected by many give full vent to his feelings after the statement assure them that they had every reason for encour- so, he only wished that one word had been altered, the church was to make men good christians and interference of British colonial authorities; and of his friends, that the last anniversary of their sothrough any inattention on the part of the abolitionthrough any inattention on the part of the abolitio which the sun rose for the first time upon 800,000 ists of Great Britain that slavery existed there at in that country. From this he had learned that it probability of success. He alluded to the word had no effect upon the protestant ministry, unless at the court of Great Britain we are represent- freemen in their West Indian colonies. (Lond the present moment, for it would be remembered was the mention of the government of France, in "June," and only regretted that it was not Februation of the government of France, in "June," and only regretted that it was not Februation of the government of the more ready to pursue a counter the court of Great Britain we are representby a slaveholder from Virginia, who, under the cheers.) The friends of the negro were at that that in the year 1832, if he recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the session of 1841 to propose measures for the ry, because he conceived not a moment of time course; but now, they as well as the catholic priest, and the recollected right, when the recollected right r is the catholic priest of the gentleman from Georgia, is bar, time sanguine, that the conduct of the emancipated the East India Charter was about to be renewed. extinction of slavery in all the French colonies.— ought to be lost in carrying into operation the are paid out of the public chest, and they study the gentleman from Georgia, is bartime sanguine, that the conduct of the patient of the patien threatening the British government with the efforts which had been made in their behalf; the House of Commons unanimously, that slavery up by M. de Toqueville, had been presented to the resumed his seat amidst general cheering.

The Rev. Ww. Bryan. of Livernood in their behalf; the House of Commons unanimously, that slavery up by M. de Toqueville, had been presented to the resumed his seat amidst general cheering. Seance of the Republic; if it shall hereafter and he rejoiced to say that their exertions had in all its forms should be extinguished in British Chamber of Deputies, in which he recommended in all its forms should be extinguished in British Chamber of Deputies, in which he recommended in all its forms should be extinguished in British Chamber of Deputies, in which he recommended the rejoiced to say that their faces strongly the resolution of slavery, and although to recommend the resolution of slavery, and although the resolution of slavery, and although the resolution of slavery and although the resolution of slav to second the Republic; if it shall hereafter and he rejoiced to say that their exertions had the resolution of slavery; and although to second the resolution moved by the honorable against the agitation of the subject of abolition, it bear nim out in saying, that the most sanguist curthe head of the Navy Department we behold bear nim out in saying, that the most sanguist curof Lords. There it was emasculated, and at the sures and compensation to the planters, before that pathy the people of Liverpool felt with those who preachers." the last of the Navy Department we behold by the friends of treedom in this countries and the Navy Department we behold by the friends of treedom in this countries are the last of the North, enjoying the reward of his try had been more than realized. (Hear, hear.) close of the session the bill came back without the step was determined upon, he trusted they would be able to show them good reasons why France of freedom, in which the men of Birmingham of our American protestant divines would be able to show them good reasons why France of freedom, in which the men of Birmingham of our American protestant divines would be able to show them good reasons why France of the trusted they would be able to show them good reasons why France of freedom, in which the men of Birmingham of our American protestant divines would be able to show them good reasons why France back without the step was determined upon, he trusted they would be able to show them good reasons why France of freedom, in which the men of Birmingham of our American protestant divines would be able to show them good reasons why France back without the step was determined upon, he trusted they would be able to show them good reasons why France of freedom. the in vindication of slavery, and vituperation of their liberation, an almost universal feeling prelaves who were to be found in British India. should not, in this respect, follow the example of had borne so distinguished and honorable a part. fied with the exhibition of such high authority for the control of their liberation, an almost universal feeling prelaves who were to be found in British India. opponents, that has ever issued from the press. Vailed amongst them to pass it religiously: a friend (Hear, hear.) The hill was read without remark England. He trusted that these facts would weigh In Liverpool they were rejoiced to follow in their their favorite doctrine, in respect to the nature Saveholder from South Carolina, distinguish
Of his own had written him to say that he had an
of slaveholder from South Carolina, distinguish
Of his own had written him to say that he had an
of slavery would to see that the shollting of slavery would see that the s for his negotiation in Mexico for the surrender nounced his intention of giving a dinner to 500 of was said, amended) from the House of Lords; and would see that the abolition of slavery would tons to make on those strong-holds of despotism try. Our anti-abolition clergy, if in France, wou figure slaves, presides over the War Depart- the negroes on that day; but so strong was the it was just twelve months after the India bill had prove not less beneficial to the negroes, than to which had now crumbled into ruins at their touch. make excellent Catholics.—Friend of Man. feeling amongst them that it should be spent in a passed both Houses of Parliament, and had retheir masters. Mr. Scoble sat down amidst loud He rejoiced that in America the great movement Rentucky furnishes a Post Master General different and more solemn manner, that they beghad progressed as it had done, because there existdevotion to the "interest" had led him to ged him to postpone the celebration which he prodiscovery was made that slavery remained undiscovery was made that slavery remained undiscovery was made that slavery remained unto be taken for granted that if slavery were abolis authorize every Post Master to act as censor of the posed, in order that they might dedicate the first touched as far as British India was concerned. rara, seconded the resolution, and, in the course terests, a community of language, a community of ed, we should need some grand expedient for good to take the first touched as far as British India was concerned. The same upon to the domestic associations, a community of many friends. The same upon to the domestic associations, a community of many friends. Press, and to take from the mails every paper adterse to slavery. Thus have the slaveholder seized

the Federal County of the slaveholder seized

to take from the mails every paper adto slavery. Thus have the slaveholder seized

to slavery. Thus have the slaveholder seized

to should be remembered by many of a speech of some length, bore testimony to the domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The same to domestic associations, a community of the colored people. The colored people is the colored people in t the Federal Government, and converted, as thanksgiving to their Gud and Savior. (Hear, 1838, within these very walls, one of the influence of the land ago, but the following item of news which we the shall present the shall pres shall presently see, what was intended as the hear.) On the following day the public rejoicings learned and eloquent judges of the land, Dr. Lush-since the abolition of slavery.

Sir Earners Wilmor rose to hear.) On the following day the public rejoicings learned and eloquent judges of the land, Dr. Lushtook place, and although they were participated in how were struggling for the freedom of their bondsthe vertical discovery thing passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner;

By the Constitution, Congress have the Constitution, Congress have the Constitution, Congress have the constitution of slavery in British India, discovery the constitution of slavery in British India, and was received by the meeting in the most quiet and orderly manner; the immediate abolition of slavery in British India, the immediate abolition of slavery.

Congress have the abolition of Jesus Onrist. (Trear and eloquent judges of the land, Dr. Lushington, solemnly pledged himself to the meeting in the whole of the next session of parliament should find him who were struggling for the freedom of their bondsington, solemnly pledged himself to the meeting in the whole of the next session of parliament should find him who were struggling for the freedom of their bondsington, solemnly pledged himself to the meeting in the whole of the next session of parliament should find him who were struggling for the freedom of their bondsington, solemnly pledged himself to the meeting in the them, then, say to their brethen iff. America
ington, solemnly pledged himself to the meeting in the them, then, say to their brethen iff. America
ington, solemnly pledged himself to the meeting in the them, then, say to their brethen iff. America
ington, solemnly pledged himself to the meeting in the s By the Constitution, Congress have "power to during the whole of that night, he had not a single posting the territory belonging to the United size of lates." The immediate abolition of slavery in British India, the immediate abolition of slave Under this provision the territorial legislatures of the last session of parliament, and he amongst them for two purposes. One was to give defy the world." (Loud applause.) It was with turn has grievously afflicted the good people which a negro had been found intoxicated on that was therefore, unable to say whether the promised his humble support to an institution, the success of these feelings that he had suggested the propriety Guiana, who complains the had suggested the propriety.

but he is one who pledged himself to this in- religious denominations in the town. The galle- priety of taking the life of the slave-trader in the cles of clothing and domestic use; while in jewel- groes, but he thought it right to state to the must be is one who pledged himself to this intelegrated by tathe was elected; who had manifested
the was elected; who had manifested
t sombly of the press, for the avowed purpose inhabitants, who have taken a deep interest in the them to take away human tife under any circum- Rev. Mr. Kettey, been present, he might have alluding to the pledge given by Dr. Lushington every individual imported his own and went home stance, he rejoiced in the avowal of this principle, dwell on the moral and religious results which had when amongst them - a pledge which he (Sir Eardwhich he was convinced would be found by expe- flowed from the great boon of emancipation, but ley) himself heard, that he would, in the ensuing withern votes! Be it recollected, moreover, tional interest was excited from the announcement rience to be not only based upon Christianity but as he was to succeed him, he should pass away session, make a motion for the total abolition of away, and each man, and woman, and child made where votes! He it reconlected, moreover, total interest would be at from this subject, in order to direct attention for a slavery in every part of the British dominions.—
to stand out alone before the universe in the indithe southern Journals have insisted that a character of the slave, which the abolitionists of the slave, which the slave, which the abolitionists of the slave, which the slave that the slave t Indies, whither he had been deputed to proceed, ety, no less than the high principles upon which system of tyranny which cursed and deformed should be permitted them again to assemble in particles and deformed should be permitted them again to assemble in particles. Christ did not formerly even orthe office of Vice President, we have a slavewith Captain Stuart, in the month of October last it was established, gave it peculiar claims on the that magnificent land. He had lately spent a month liament, he would put that question to Dr. Lushganize a church, and christians must abandon their the some of vice President, we have a stavewith control of the great measympathy and support of Christians of all denomin the United States, and he was delighted at the ington, and ask him if he intended to carry out that
reliance open organizations, and go to work. Oryear, to investigate the working of the great mea-sympany and support of the great mea-sympany and support of the great mea-sympany and support of the should do so, he appealed to ganizations, and protect the interests of inations; and he could not allow the present op-spirit manifested by multitudes of people in favor promise; for, if he should do so, he appealed to ganizations are absolutely necessary for the end-

by his eloquent friend, Dr. Hoby, in reference to make. The cause was onward in America; 1,600 it his duty to make, by reading the motion which "The high catholic clergy were invited by the short tare, as applied to adoption.—E.B. I had, share the present Anti-Slavery societies were sitting in that country he held in his hand, that in reference to the hold founders of the society to lend their aid. Without

bear him out in saying, that the most sanguine ex-

Permitted to enact laws which are in force till day. (Cheers.) Since their freedom it was acmotion had been found intoxicated on that was therefore, unable to say whether the promised his humble support to an institution, the success of these feelings that he had suggested the propriety which a negro had been found intoxicated on that was therefore, unable to say whether the promised his humble support to an institution, the success of these feelings that he had suggested the propriety which a negro had been found intoxicated on that was therefore, unable to say whether the promised his humble support to an institution, the success of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, not also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor Africa, nor also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery laborers neither from Calcutta, nor also the propriety of the British Anti-slavery

directly for the territories whenever it thinks proper. Hence it is morally responsible for the terthemselves in a manner which would have done
opinion upon the subject, that they had conducted the saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw before him that evening ject in coming amongst them was to hear with his cause the effort the effort the effort the effort there must be a mighty one; but he saw b honor to any community in the world. (Renewed Commons, and he would ask from him a pledge men who, unlike himself, had not merely consult- were too weak to bear on this grand point. (Hear On the 11th February, 1834, Messrs. J. & M. Garnett, and Maria Garnett, all of Virginia, presented a petition to Congress, setting forth that sented a petition to Congress, setting forth that he would be enabled to exercise them. The interests and objects of England and American that he would bring forward a resolution to over-them. The interests and objects of England and American that he would bring forward a resolution to over-them. they were the owners of certain slaves whom they freedom, his congregation had subscribed amongst throw the system in that country, as well as in left their country, in order to judge for themselves crush the accursed system of slavery, wherever Dollars and fifty cents in that country, as well as in left their country, as well as in left their country, as well as in left their country, in order to judge for themselves £100 currency for the purpose of entheir West India colonies. (Immeuse cheering.)

In that country, as well as in left their country, in order to judge for themselves £100 currency for the purpose of entheir West India colonies. (Immeuse cheering.)

In the working of enancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in whatever form, it was found to exist. (Lountry, as well as in left their country, in order to judge for themselves £100 currency for the purpose of entheir working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation, and to bear testion in the working of emancipation in the working of the working of emancipation in the working of the working of the working of emancipation in the working of emancipation in the working of the working the territory a tax of ten dollars was imposed on larging their chapel, and of building school-rooms; But although he was taught on the present occa- mony to the truth, by informing them how far the cheers.) After pointing out, in very forcible ar every slave owned by a non-resident; and they prayed to Congress to relieve them from the payannum to defray the expenses of a missionary to trembling, indeed, for an abolitionist need never character of the negro, were true or not. (Hear, abolition of slavery throughout the trembling of the standard of the standar ment of this tax. It was obvious that this tax Africa, the land of their forefathers; and that many tremble for the cause in which he was engaged—hear.) They had heard there two gentlemen, one open to the philanthropist and Christian missions tended to discourage all slaveholders from sending were anxious and ready to embark on this perilous he nevertheless tendered his heartfelt thanks to of whom had completely satisfied them as to the ry, the reverend gentleman concluded by second o as tended to discourse of their slaves into Florida and there hiring them at enterprise. (Loud cheers.) Another missionary God that he had been permitted to see, even in one pecuniary advantages which had resulted from the ing the resolution. 6 00 high rates to new settlers, who had not capital had written to him the other day, stating that £3, portion of their colonies, an end of slavery, and change from slavery to freedom, while the other change from slavery to freedom, while the other that he could rejoice with thousands of his fellow-The law thus annulled, was not in itself revolting schools. He had also the pleasure of stating that, which degraded them in body as in mind, who had turally flowed from the altered condition of the consideration of our readers. to justice or humanity. But there was then, and at one of the new Anti-Slavery Societies estabbeen elevated to the privileges of freemen, and negroes. (Hear.) Now, he honestly confessed, periously demands the immediate attention of al still is, a law of Florida of a very different character.

Still is, a law of Florida of a very different character in the face, and tell that, had not the first gentleman made out his case, who would benefit their fellow men. We are continued to the privileges of freehen, and neglocs. (Rear.) from, he first gentleman made out his case, who would benefit their fellow men. We are continued to the privileges of freehen, and neglocs. (Rear.) from, he first gentleman made out his case, who would benefit their fellow men. We are continued to the privileges of freehen, and neglocs. (Rear.) from, he for the first gentleman made out his case, who would benefit their fellow men. We are continued to the privileges of freehen, and neglocs. (Rear.) from, he for the first gentleman made out his case, who would benefit their fellow men. We are continued to the privileges of freehen, and the first gentleman made out his case, who would benefit their fellow men. We are continued to the privileges of freehen. On the 4th February, 1832, it was enacted that before, to aid the efforts of the friends of negro But he had come amongst them that evening to Eardley) should have equally felt it to be his duty mistake which must be corrected. whenever a judgment for debt was recovered in freedom in other quarters of the world. (Cheers.) give them an account of the result of Emancipal in conscience to have exerted himself for the emanthe to those of the slave States, it might the territory against a free negro or mulatto, and he re- cipation of the negro. (Loud cheers.) Because he to look to churches, and societies, and convention ber to those of the state of the judgment was not satisfied in five days, the he had received from Brown's Town, in which it joiced that the former would he so not satisfied in five days, the he had received from Brown's Town, in which it joiced that on that platform there would be found held, and always did hold, that a peauniary loss or of various kinds to carry on almost the entire world. e supposed that the great officers of the gr such as have indulged this supposisuch as have indulged this supposisupposisuch as have indulged this supposisuch as have indulged this supposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisupposisup collowing extract from a speech lately relic of barbarism, but here we have an instance There were few idle persons to be found, a land flowed to the negro from freedom. (Hear, hear.) high authority which told them that a man profit but individuals collectively considered Senate of the United States, of insolvent debtors being sold for the benefit of of wickedness had been changed to one of happi- He (Mr. Scoble) should confine the observations ed nothing if he gained the whole world so that Suppose some object is to be promoted, and all Massachusetts, will no doubt aftheir creditors, virtually by the authority, and diness, and a land of vice to one of morality and rehe had to make to a statement of figures, in order he lost his own soul. (Hear and cheers.) If, thereare agreed both in respect to the object and means as of Massachusette, the Massachusette, the Massachusette, the ligion. Crime was almost unknown in every form, to counteract some of those reports which had fore, he was convinced that by the emancipation of accomplishing it. A convention is called startling information.

United States!! The practical operation of this and iniquity amongst the negroes was fast giving heen industriously circulated by means of the of the negro, and by the abolition of slavery gento promote it. Its friends assemble and discuss it. has ruled the destines of the republic. Of the destines of the republic. It is friends assemble and discuss it. It is friends assemble erritory and of its own selection. Dur- Within a few months a free negro was sold at Apaout a copy of God's holy word, and scarcely a fated to correct some statements which had been might tell him that any pecuniary loss, however ed, and all go home feeling that their cause has mitory and of the mily in which one or more of its members could made by the West India body in the year 1832, great or small, had been the consequence of that received a powerful impulse. is own peculiar views of public policy, including legal costs, amounted to seventy dollars; not read that holy book. (Cheers.) Mr. Sturge, when they issued a manifesto to the people of Eng. change. (Cheers.) But he asked himself this question, observed, that he shought it would lead in continuation, observed that he shought it would lead in continuation, observed that he shought it would lead in continuation. him, has held and used in its own so that his services were valued at seven dollars a in continuation, observed, that he thought it would land in reply to some statements put forth by the tion. Suppose the pecuniary loss had been sustainhim, has held and used in the part of the be admitted by all that these happy results of the abolitionists of the abolitionists of the abolitionists of the part of the printed. But it has become so much a matter of whole organization of all the departments, who were to blame! Now, they would recome so much a matter of the rast and controling patronage incident country for slave labor, may be learned from the emancipation of the negroes in their own islands ed that the immediate abolition of the slave-trade lect that, in 1831, when the act was before the form that nobody will care any thing about them. he rast and controlling patrollage incident country in the Brunswick (Ga.) would, where made known, produce the most benwould be followed by the devastation of the West House of Commons for the purpose of emancipaThey then go home and stand gazing and watching dee, to sid it in carrying on its views and lollowing nonce, taken from the Dranswick (Ca.) would, where made known, produce the mist density and it was stated in the House of the negroes, and it was stated in the House of the negroes, an apprenticeship clause was inhire.—The undersigned wished to hire one thoushad already succeeded in effecting this great object.

They then go nome and stand gazing and watching the negroes, an apprenticeship clause was into see the onward progress and triumphs of their
troduced, under the impression that the negro was cause, but it don't go. They begin to grow disexplore a little further and see how the and negroes, to work on the Brunswick canal, of to some extent, he had only to point to the mea-Congress have been organized. For whom one-third may be women. Sixteen dellars sures being adopted by the French Government, of the cultivation of sugar would involve calamiquired some intellage, some preparation, before he takes the place of hope. vears out of THIRTY SIX, that interest per month will be paid for steady, prime men, and and which were referred to in the Report. (Hear, ties to this country of the most serious character. could become free. It was therefore proposed, to expect any thing else. hear.) In an interview which they had lately had Mr. Scoble here brought forward the revenue re- contrary to his feeling and his vote upon the occa- chiefly upon themselves; and they may labor so with that eminent American legislator, Daniel turns of the country from the 5th of January, 1838, sion, that he should pass through a sort of half lib- forever and nothing be accomplished. It is not Webster, he pressed strongly upon them the im up to the 5th of January, 1839, exhibiting the erty, half slavery, until he was prepared to meet possible there should be. It is obvious that a sale under this law, for a portance of disseminating in other countries a conclusive and gratifying fact, that the emancipal his altered and improved condition with benefit to had their chair (vice presidency) in which term of years, is equivalent to a sale for life. The knowledge of the advantages derived by Great ted colonies, including the Mauritius and the West himself, and advantages to the country. But it was Well, every one is looking to the Society to do it, de assigned to them as un equivalent for debter may be sold from hand to hand, and at the Britain from the emancipation of her slaves; and Indies, had sent to this country last year 200,000 clearly understood, if this course were to be adoptons, yet in each year, when a expiration of his term may find himself under the it was his opinion that a knowledge of the blesspent concessions, yet in each year, when a expiration of his term may find number the expiration of his measure would ding year of slavery. There had, however, been duty they undertook, directly and indirectly to pre-dividuals together, every one of whom is looking mentioned in the Constitution, will be the possibility of proving his title to freedom. produce a powerful effect upon the United States. a slight falling off in the quantity of sugar import- pare the negroes for the blessings of freedom in to the Society? The same might be said of a dent of the United States, that interest Yet a proposition to Congress to repeal this most (Cheers.) Mr. Sturge next referred to the forms ed from British Guiana, but this he attributed to 1840. (Hear.) Now, it was found by those gentle-WARIABLY given us that office. Look, inhuman and profligate law would be laid upon the population, which had been men who took an interest with himself in the subtrack you, through all the places of honor, of table and not a representative of the people be ciety, and the dreadful fact that 500,000 of the unishing for several years. There had, how ject, that they did nothing on earth to prepare the is looking to the church,—and they may look till fortunate inhabitants of Africa were annually sa- ever, been a large increase of sugar compared with negro for liberty; but so far from it, that had he the last sun has set, and look in vain. The evil crificed in carrying out the slave trade. But the former years, on the whole. There had been no gone on till 1840, he would have been in a worse in all this is, the utter annihilation of obligation evil did not rest here, for the cursed traffic had ef- diminution on the amount of revenue derived from state, and far less capable of freedom than in 1838. by each throwing it upon all. All that association fectually sealed nearly the whole of that vast con- West India produce, and they had to congratulate (Hear, hear.) It was on this ground that himself can do is to agree upon an uniform mode of action (Hear, hear.) The original and excite to the putting forth of such action very Society intended to attack slavery and the proceeded to show the increased value of the society really does nothing. The whole work slave-trade in every part of the world, by the in- ports to this portion of the British colonies, since tering into statements of still the meeting by enstatement made by Mr. Davis. The pre- friends of the Society, including upwards of 1,000 strumentality of simple, moral, and pacific means. the abolition of slavery. These consisted in man- in order to prove the blessings, in every point of ing only what its members do. Hence the work and statement made by Mr. Davis. The preintends of the Stelley, including the stelley, including the stelley

visited (and he had attended eighteen public meet- would tell the meeting, in case of their not finding could."-Advocate of Freedom.

pure religion of Jesus Christ. (Hear and cheers.) from the New York Commercial Advertiser, a

#### INDIVIDUAL ACTION.

We wish to present this subject to the earest

it will rest, and there the final judgment will fine

without any. This miserable, tatal delusion must be torn

We wish our readers to apply this to the Antiupon Societies and Conventions. We must have city for his deliverance? We entreat you, let is be said of each of you, "she hath done what she

Modern Protestantism .- An article from the them the results of emancipation in the British meeting of parliament he would undertake to bring pen of David Lee Child, in a late number of the JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., next presented himself to colonies, not only were they received with acela- that question forward; and he hoped that he should Liberator, contains the following statement respect-Captain Moorsom took the chair, the Secre- the meeting, and was most enthusiastically re- mation, but an impetus seemed to be given to their be able to carry it out. (Loud applause.) He would my the course of the French clergy in relation to

because they can't get more of them! The spirit of enterprise, it would seem, has taken such a start, n consequence of abolition, that an increased number of laborers are wanted. And this shows, by the by, that the planters are not paying too high a son to believe that the great demand for laborers there, would be such that the free people of color at the north would flock to the south for employgreater than the supply.—16.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, January, 28, 1840

THE DEMOCRACY.

The profligacy of the leaders of the reigning party in this state, is equalled only by the stupid apathy with which the people regard their acts. Their measures on the bank question are noticed with severity enough, but their atrocious conduct on other questions, of far more moment, as involving constitutional and moral principles, are passed by with indifference. Read the papers of the opposition:-what hint can be gathered from any of them, that the legislature, now in session, is waging an unscrupulous war against the rights of man? The most trivial circumstances, if they but tend to disparage that body, are detailed with great care. Should the legislature boil over with dignified wrath against a poor newspaper reporter, or lash itself into fury, at the sight of a mock-petition, the facts are duly stated with much formality in all as follows.

Mr. Jenkins moved an amendment, which, after being bill does not provide so gradients and the description of white, black and mulatto persons.

Mr. Jenkins moved an amendment, which, after being bill does not provide so gradients as follows.

Mr. Jenkins moved an amendment, which, after being bill does not provide so gradients as follows.

Mr. Jenkins moved an amendment, which, after being bill does not provide so gradients as follows.

Mr. Jenkins moved an amendment, which, after being modified, on the suggestion of Mr. Waddle, was adopted, ment in advance of short some making the Justice forfeit his commission. the Whig papers, and their editors seem glad of as follows. the Whig papers, and their editors seem glad of an opportunity to strike a blow at their opponents.

But, let this same body insult a large class of their constituents from day to day, treat their petitions the constituents from day to day, treat their petitions the constituents from day to day, treat their petitions the context of their petitions the context of their petitions the context of their petitions and their editors seem glad of an amendment, making the susception of their principles, as they be done that has hitherto appeared in this country, combining as one that has hitherto appeared in this country, combining as the establishment of their principles, as they be done that has hitherto appeared in this country, combining as the establishment of their principles, as they be done that has hitherto appeared in this country, combining as the establishment of their principles, as they be done that the present leaders of their party are by viso that nothing in the act should prevent an abolitionist from marrying a wench.

Both these motions were negatived.

The Legislature.

The Legislature distorts seem glad of "The Abolitionists, another faction, more odious than any one that their opponents.

Mr. Flood proposed to include in the instructions a provision than two years and their contracted abroad, unrecognized here.

Mr. Deform them the stablishment of their principles, as they be viso that nothing in the act should prevent an abolitionist from marrying a wench.

Both these motions were negatived.

Mr. Hanna moved an amendment, making the stable provision to include in the instructions a provision, or include a provision, for the reasons are their contracted abroad, unrecognized here.

Mr. Deform them the stable provision in the act should be couched in the establishment of their principles, as they be contracted abroad, unrecognized here.

Mr. Deform the stable provision in the act should be couched in the establishment of their principles, as they be conditionally in the establishment of their princip with contempt, outrage the constitution by passing Indeed they openly boast, that they drove Mr. Clay from alayery-resolutions, disgrace the state by their servicity to the South, and defy the Almighty by persecuting his poor, and these same captious editors are silent. They can see nothing in all this so are silent. They can see nothing in all this so own pledges, they must have assurances from him, which own pledges, they must have assurances from him, which to incorporate the Dialectic Association,—on the this matter.

They can see nothing in all this so own pledges, they must have assurances from him, which incorporate the Dialectic Association,—on the this matter. reprehensible as certain proceedings against Mr. Clark, or Mr. Thompson, which by the way inobject is declared to be the total, general, and immediate abo-

It thunders against abolitionism. Free discussion is denied. The simple mention of the doctrine is denied. The simple mention of the doctrine of their scandalous inconsistent.

It denounces monopolies, pledges to each of these factions; or because he has 'no particular principles,' which he cannot abandon at pleastrines. Equal rights—equal privileges—these are place their affections on each other, had the Legislature any pleaster, on coming into power."

Cense to that crime! If the parties had a legal right to particular principles,' which he cannot abandon at pleastrines. Equal rights—equal privileges—these are cardinal doctrines in the democratic creed!

The saw nothing of their scandalous inconsistent in the democratic creed!

The saw nothing of their scandalous inconsistent in the democratic creed!

The saw nothing of their scandalous inconsistent in the democratic creed! an uproar. Resolutions tending a class of their fide with the rest of the press? We need not speak of demoduct of the press? We need not speak of demoof the democratic party; there are at least five dithe right by thrusting in the law, and visiting, with its
penalty, the magistrate or minister. Besides, with the

Or the democratic party; there are at least five dithe right by thrusting in the law, and visiting, with its
penalty, the magistrate or minister. Besides, with the

Mr. Leonard moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary

The committee and equal occusions to the anomalous and the committee on the right by thrusting in the law and visiting, with its
penalty, the magistrate or minister. Besides, with the pland. But, it might be expected that the oppo- 1. The Abolitionists "claim General Harrison sition press would seize the occasion to confound as peculiarly their candidate." It is false. some quite amused. Many are delighted that to nominate General Harrison." It is false. pendent men of his party, too sturdy a freeman degraded race of men, to the exclusion of our own ground on the subjects of human rights, universal to violate the law or to suffer its penalty, were exceedingly to wear a yoke, too ardent a lover of liberty, to people." It is false. wish to impose a yoke on others, is "read out," as

4. "The right of each state in the Union to redistinctions of caste, and in the expansive spirit fair ones of our ewn color, and make her his wife. It was the phrase is. They absolutely sympathize with gulate its domestic institutions, without interfer. of christian benevolence, thrown open its derogatory to humanity. There were some who wanted all the enemies of human liberty in their rabid pro- ence from its sister states, or from the general gov- privileges to the seeker of knowledge, without re- laws abolished which made distinctions on account of colo scription. There is more rejoicing at the discomtime the enterty in their rabid protime the enterty in the enterty in their rabid protime the enterty in their rabid protime the enterty in their rabid protime the enterty in th fiture of Thomas Morris, than indignation at the ty." It is false. servility of the Convention. If there were a heal- 5. "They openly proclaim that if their object thy state of public sentiment, who does not see, cannot be accomplished without a violation of the that the pro-slavery doings of the Convention Constitution, they are ready to trample it under excellent, which marks so many of your party, would be the strongest argument an opposition pa- their feet." It is false. per could use against the ruling party? The fact

At no time, perhaps, has Ohio been sunk so low as at present. A majority of the leaders of the tract from the address. party now in power, is distinguished by intolerreadiest passport to fame, as if justice and humanisound democrat will have part or lot with them. paint the black malignity which stains their deeds. democrey, occodings of these men touching the cause of hu- Mr. Morris and another member of the Conven-

lating to human rights.

rights, than the Thug who makes murder his \_\_permitted\_to go on at considerable length!"

The Convention.

On the 8th of January, 1840, an immense Convention of Democrats was held at Columbus. The or their labor. Otherwise they would not banks, corporations, currency and abolitionism. so clamorous for more laborers. If slavery Corporations were declared to be the vice of the ty, and all other Abolitionists with him. were abolished in our southern states, there is rea- age. A deep hostility was manifested against upon the abolition question, was certainly the correct course age. A deep hostility was maintested against the Whigs have charged it upon us long enough that majority of this faction belong to our party. It was time cept the monopoly of slave-labor, and the aristo- the party should come out and express their feelings upon ment and the demand for laborers would still be cracy of cotton and sugar. That a few men should the subject." nouncers of this stupendous monopoly were de- jority of democrats will countenance such pronounced; and strong resolutions were passed to ceedings.

ers violate, and Abolitionists daily inculcate. Ne- They must disacow their principles, and be wilertheless, the Convention excommunicated the lat- ling to join with the rank mass of servility in doing ter, and pledged themselves to the former, thereby convicting themselves of the most detestable hypo-

Clark, or Mr. Thompson, which by the way involve not a single principle! Between such legistrators and such opposition-censors, the cause of freedom has little to expect.

We confess we feel humbled. We are known abroad rather as a nation of money-changers, more new-seekers, and stock-jobbers, than the Union to fight principles and pursuits. Mr. Walsh tion to high principles and pursuits. Mr. Walsh cays truly, that foreigners regard with contempt.

their adversaries. Far from it. Some are silent 2. They "boast," that they "forced the Whigs Thomas Morris, one of the few consistent, inde- 3. "They desire to fill Ohio with an ignorant,

The following resolutions were also adopted. that the Whig press scarcely alludes to them ex- They are to be taken henceforth as the creed of the cept to jeer at the ostracized democrat, shows the leaders of the democratic party in this state on the depravity of public sentiment on any question re- subject of slavery. We need not say that the last resolution is marked by the same reckless disregard petition, they have not yet proceeded so far as to ship of Ohio, a poor family resided, consisting of a widow of truth and honesty which characterizes the ex-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, Congress ought not without the consent of the people of the Disance, self-sufficiency and vulgar profligacy. Their trict, and of the states of Virginia and Maryland to abolish

tering about equal rights, are known every where. that the organizing of societies and associations in free states, They act, as if tyranny were the best preservative ductive of no good, may be the cause of much mischief, and of power, as if trampling on the weak were the while such associations for political purposes ought to be discountenanced by every lover of peace and concord, no thy an honest man's contempt. Meantime, what view of the matter: that it was not best to legislate for the

ty might forever be outraged, without arousing the Resolved. That political abolitionism is but ancient fedanger of a holy God. Human language cannot eralism, under a new guise, and that the political action of

durated in wickedness; grown daring in infamy unonly object being, to bring up the legislation of
the rise or fall of the river, than to expose and desure of protection. Why should there be permitted to grow Let the belief that there is too much depravity in Congress and the free states to the great democrative principle, "equal and exact justice to all men."

Sure of protection. Why should there me per nounce with the spirit of a freeman, the inroads of the citizens! But, within the sound of his voice, who did not he sound of he ount. "Infamy," says Tacitus, "when beyond "The political action" of anti-slavery men, (antiwe are not yet done. We are anxious that the of nature had made a broad distinction between the negro them, and reminded the House that we were com-

tion attempted to speak in opposition to the reso-There are multitudes of honest democrats lutions, but an uproar ensued, and they were "from the Judiciary Committee of which he had Ohio. Why will they shut their eyes to meathe coughed down. The Convention was a great
the honor of being chairman." It is an undeniathe honor of being chairman." It is an undeniathe honor of being chairman." It is an undeniathe honor of being chairman." He deprecated the tendency and results of
the honor of being chairman."

Mr. Powers supposed the bill was taken up because the
the honor of being chairman."

The address ble fact, that there is nothing in the circumstances
of the glories of Jefferson's admintreekons it one of the glories of Jefferson's adminthe following answer, which we are request
true demonstration of slaves. He insisted on his motion, and
with the following answer, which we are request
to the honor of being chairman."

Mr. Powers supposed the bill was taken up because the
the honor of being chairman."

And the honor of being chairman.

Who would not be the honor of being chairman.

When the following answer which we are request
true demonstration of slaves. He insisted on his motion, and
with the following answer, which we are request. whose base deeds erimson with shage the istration, that during his term the alien and sedition termarriages of the kind alluded to are almost unseks of those who pray for the prevalence of laws were repealed, "whereby the freedom of known: In the instance noticed by Mr. Buchademocratic principles? How can they, with speech and of the press were restored to the peounutterable indignation, witness that brazen ple." One of the glories of the Convention was, sinuates; we doubt very much whether she knows ocrise, which lifting its hand to heaven swears that it would permit no individuals to differ with he sacred name of liberty, while at the same the majority, on the slavery question! Unanimie it stamps under foot the poor colored man by could be procored, if not by argument, yet by hall his precious and inalienable rights? Why coughing down and hustling out. Even some of they suffer a few unprincipled wretches, self- the democratic papers furnish hints on this ering in all their thoughts, hypocritical in their matter. We give an extract from a letter publishensions, and who have no more regard for hu- ed in the Western Telegraph. Thomas Morris "was

West Indies—and where else to look for them they know not. They say that the ruin of their magnificent colony must be the consequence."

And so the "magnificent colony must be ruined," not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not by being "overrun with the free blacks," but not be not being the free blacks, and the make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their passage, and was permitted to go on at a considerable length, attempted to make some remarks against their pass

ance. "Give us a cheap and simple government other democrats who think with him on the quest crisy. of equal laws," said they, "protecting every man tion of human rights, pursue? Revited and abused We copy the report of proceedings on this Mr. Leonard could not be very distinctly heard. He was it for them of equal laws," said they, "protecting every man in his rights, and securing to labor the fruits of its in his rights, and securing to labor the fruits of its in Ohio henceforth is to be distinguished by devotion as lavery. For their honesty, they have been, in office, politically disfranchised. But one way lies of setting a singular concert. The rights and securing to labor the fruits of its in Ohio henceforth is to be distinguished by devotion to slavery. For their honesty, they have been, in office, politically disfranchised. But one way lies of setting analytic leaders of the right and abused. We copy the report of proceedings on this bill from the Columbus Journal, with the remark that a similar one is now under discussion in the Indiana legislature—indicating a singular concert thought it not very consistent to pass a taw to prohibit what in the attention of members. It is not the poor poorer. Let every man be the architect of his own fortunes." in effect, politically distranchised. But one way lies of action among the leaders of the ruling party in they had, by previous legislation, allowed to be These are the very principles which slavehold- open before them, of re-admittance to their party the West. convicting themselves of the most detestable hypocrisy which masks selfish designs with the purest intentions.

They will let baseness and depravity work out their own rain; knowing that the masks selfish designs with the purest intentions.

They will let baseness and depravity work out their own rain; knowing that the most detestable hypocrisy which masks selfish designs with the purest intentions.

They will let baseness and depravity work out their own rain; knowing that which masks selfish designs with the purest intentions.

They will let baseness and depravity work out their own rain; knowing that when defeat shall have brought consideration and their own rain; knowing that when defeat shall have brought consideration and their own rain; knowing that when defeat shall have brought consideration and their own rain; knowing that when defeat shall have brought consideration and their own rain; knowing that when defeat shall have brought consideration and their own rain; knowing that when defeat shall have brought consideration and the purest intention to important bill, was understood the law amply sufficient for this purpose. He concluded by with democratic principles to insure them a speedy tri-But to the record. They issued an address, democratic principles to insure them a speedy trimake it provide for the appointment of a hoard of exMr. Jenkins moved an amendment, which, after being bill does not provi

The Legislature. ground of Abolitionism. The bill having been this matter.

Mr. Flood said the bill emanated from the Judiciary comtion to high principles and pursuits. Mr. Walsh excomplished without a violation or destruction of the says truly, that foreigners regard with contempt our endless and infinite wranglings about banks and currency. They see nothing in the exclusive devotion of the American institutions to their that can recommend American institutions to their judgments.

A democratic convention meets in Columbus, It resolves in favor of this man for president, It denounces monopolies, It resolves and proposed to cash of these apporters are distant and for president, It denounces monopolies, It thunders against abolitionism. Free discussion It thunders against abolitionism. Free discussion in the says truly, that the foreigners regard with contempt to mean for each of the same man. The principles of these apporters are discussion. It thunders against abolitionism. Free discussion in the says truly, that the foreigners regard with contempt to mean for governor, and that man for president. It the accordance is a same and the same man. The principles of these apporters are discussion. It then the same man are left to conject to the first that can recombe and the same man. The principles of these apporters are discussion. It the principles are left to conject the motion would prevail. He had been according to the bill further than what had been used. Wr. Hanna insisted that they constitution, they are ready to trample it under their feet, the their same factor of the bill further than what had been used. Wr. Hanna insisted that the constitution, we regard them as guilty of a species of "more claimed to this prevail. He had been used. The condition of the parties, white and black, were disposed to unite them to the time the protection of the constitutions to their time that they associated the motion would be enacted, he could offer no stronger constitutions. Mr. Hanna insisted that the relation of the parties, white and black, were dispos

passing a law to repeal the Charter of the Oberlin minister, in addition to the fine and imprisonment, would Collegiate Institute!" The resolution of course forfeit his license. One class, for the same offence, would was the offspring of a most determined hostility to receive double the punishment inflicted on another. that institution, growing out of its indefatigable zeal cipated little objection to it. But he found when individual in every cause of moral reform. It has taken high rights were touched in that House, gentlemen seemed stung education, and moral purity. It has discarded the disturbed. He was in favor of the bill, for he deemed it

excite in you no indignation?

The resolution was laid on the table, but may soon be called up.

In the Congress of the United States, disgraceful as has been their action against the right of to his knowledge last fall, before he left home. In the town make a jest of this sacred right. Such infamy is fourteen years of age. There happened to be in the same reserved, for a democratic legislature.

On the 17th in the Senate, Mr. Humphreys proscription of independence of opinion, their base sharing in the District of Cotumbis, and making for that purpose by organized societies in the free session on the subject of fugitives from labor in saw a large negro with his arm around her neck. He refu "praying an alteration in the law relating to trial such the license, and Esq. Wyatt, of Monroe township, was by jury; and also, the repeal of the law of last the son begging of his mother not to marry the man, and litionists, their fanatical hatred of the colored man, and their scandalous aggressions on human rights, and the state two slaves, and all laws which make distinction of the United States, we as citative to the harmony of the United States, are nosme to the spirit of the state two slaves, lateseat to Richmond for Esq. Jones, who, upon arriving, suply belonging to his deceased father, by a bill for of supporting him in his old age. He might be
posed the woman a mulatto, there being no candle burning,
that purpose. We quote from the Frankfort Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Man-by the event, that the parties were obliged to leave the

is the newspaper press about? It is occupied with Protection of those who had degraded themselves. But the is the newspaper press about? It is occupied with parent ought to be prohibited from forever disgracing the children. What was the situation of those children? Unidemocrey."

Political Abolitionism is real democracy site.

Political Abolitionism is real democracy site.

Political Abolitionism is real democracy site. They are reckless of the censure of the good; inPolitical Abolitionism is real democracy, its more moment to record the number of inches in whose mother was connected with a negro. It was a duty, the improvise duty of the House to pass the bill as a mea-

> January 16th, a bill came up the object of which was to prohibit intermarriages between blacks and ture—he hoped this might become a law. whites. It emanated, as Mr. Flood informs us, pared even to go further, and make it a Penitentiary of- fried nau, the woman was not an abolitionist, as he in-

The design of the movement, we presume, was to damage the Whig party. In fact, all the obnoxious measures on the slavery question, have their source partly in political motives. If the tempt the most odious measures.

posed with this design, is evident from the fact, that to pass the bill.

Mr. Hubbard intended his speeches should be like angel these apparent enemies to intermarriages between whites and blacks, are not hostile to amalgamation.

The thousand intended his speeches should be take angel visits, "few and far between." He would, however, add something further. No person could detest—he used the good under a full sense of its impact—he used the referred to the com-

House of Representatives.

Mr. Jenkins said, when the bill was introduced, he anti-

who was not a professed abolitionist, would sanction such We ask again of the honest democrat,—does him. He supported the bill because it, was calculated to the friends of slavery feel their cause to be in dandoctrines as were advocated by the gentleman who preceded illing should be exercised.

here was a necessity of passing some law on the subject .cumstances had occurred, of a most serious character act upon the matter, he believed they would pass this bill ! township a great many of that class of persons called about litionists. This lady became so possessed of their spirit

lace. They now resided on a farm owned by the notorious Men that can act in this way are scarcely worand hired menials of the British government. He took this day of June, on the score of adhering in all cases to the ex-Il measure great, is the last incentive of an abanslavery societies do not act politically,) is intended oned mind." The truth of this must strike any simply to force both parties to act in accordance we have a simply to force both parties to act in accordance we have a simply to force both parties to act in accordance we have a simply to force both parties to act in accordance we have an and reminded the House that we were commanded world should understand what stuff this legislaand the white? If there was no one who would not prevent his own son or daughter from forming so unnatural an of petitions. By all means let him be sent to company to force both parties to act in accordance we have an an are minded the House that we were commanded solutions. He has a happier knack at a solutions. He has a happier knack at a solutions. He has a happier knack at a solutions. By all means let him be sent to company to force be the mean and reminded the House that we were commanded and the white?

When the last incentive of an abanslavery societies do not act politically, is intended world should understand what stuff this legislawe are not yet uone. We are not yet uone.

true democrat or whig who would vote for that bill. It was taking from others a right of which no man's neighbor would deprive him. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not an abolitionist. He would rather see his son or daughter burned, than married to a negro. He de-

Whig members of the Assembly should oppose them, they are branded with Abolitionism, and it is supposed that their acts will occasion a defec-ed from a man does not know the difference between dogs and men. This is the legislator who declared that colored "The resolutions on the subject of abolitionism, were received with rounds of applause. Hon, Thomas Morris, of ion from the party of the more rancorous anti-about the resolution of a bill to repeople had no more right to petition than dogs.—En. Part. | The Senate resumed the consideration of a bill to repeople had no more right to petition than dogs.—En. Part. |

ing this, the democratic leaders screple not to at-That the bill respecting intermarriages was pro-

whites and blacks, are not hostile to amalgamation.

The success of their party, they know, depends on the fidelity with which they adhere to slave-bolders among whom the practice of amalgamation.

Sometiming further. No person could detest—he used the word under a full sense of its import—no one more than himself could detest the practice of amalgamation. He was not aware that it prevailed to any considerable extent.—

But some instances had been referred to, and perhaps a law On the same detection. holders, among whom the practice of amalgamation is too common to excite much remark. Nay, the very candidate for the vice-presidency, noming the subject was necessary. It might be so here at the north, and perhaps, at the south. But why should not the guilty parties he made accountable for their offence? Why should the penalty fall on an innecenting view. Take the enjoy the exclusive privilege of banking, was "No sound democrat will have part or lot with paid by the late democratic Convention is, as case related by the gentleman from Clermont, (Mr. Buchthought to be an encroachment on the equal rights of the community. That a few planters in the South monopolized the muscle and single of three millions of laborers, did not create single of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of single of the exclusive privilege of banking, was thought to be an encroachment on the equal them"—"2 rotten branch that should be lopped of the muscle and off"—"let him go—turn him out of the party, and all other Abolitionists with him!!!" Such is the language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of the concentration of the democratic Convention is, as case related by the gentleman from Clermont, (Mr. Buch every body knows, married, in the sight of Heaven, to a woman of color. Men affecting a holy horror lest the "high-souled Anglo-Saxon race" should be distributed by intermarriages with colored peosinew of three millions of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of laborers, did not create language of the democracy of Ohio, or rather of the distribution of the distribu a ripple of indignation. So far from it, the desecure the slaveholding aristocracy from disturb.

Meantime, what course will Mr. Morris and victed before the world of most ridiculous hypocally and he would go as far portance.

"The bill to amend the act regulating marriages being mounted, probably to \$250 a year. This, he thought unnesence, or to be placed in

naking the Justice forfeit his commission.

Mr. Sellers offered an amendment, making the marriage

Mr. TURNER then went in

Mr. Hanna moved an amendment, making the clergy man sant, if his marriage was to be unlawful because his wife He spoke of the

And he would inquire of his friend from Trumbull, they had none of the

Such malignity is not easily turned off its the individual sclematic had a legal right to form the con- wild, mad and fanatical ductrines of the abolitionists. Gen- support. Besides that, there

Mr. Flood inquired for what purpose Mr. L. thought there was some incongruity in the lan

Mr. F. withdrew his objections, and it was accordingly The House then adjourned.

The following editorial was prepared for the last

## KENTUCKY-SLAVE IMPORTATION. The anxiety manifested in the Kentucky Legis-

ger. They fear the effect of the abolition move- of having the er Buchanan hoped the motion would not prevail. If ment on the consciences of the people of Ken- pate them here, migh tt did, it would be death to the bill. He had no doubt that tucky. They see, we doubt not, with trembling, the number of emancipations multiplying, proposed law, me which had so moved public opinion, that if the people could and the hostility to slavery increasing in that state. coming chargeable, than b Hence, they would forestall public opinion, and spoke of the provision for mear of them. He could not see the now, while they have the power, provide addi- provisions to secure the county. tional securities for their cherished institution. whole life of the individu Since writing our article on the Kentucky legisla- produced evidence to the court. ture, we have seen further notices of their proces- had been transported dings on this subject and kindred ones.

January 6th, in the House, Mr. Meriwether he advanced \$100, for each of from the Committee of ways and means, reported He might be poor. But again, suppose he is rich. a bill, to grant permission to W. J. Kindrich of a sick and aged slave, to whom Commonwealth.

opposed to it, and moved to lay it on the table till-the first it ing, if we rightly understood him, to bring those two slaves bill and amendments, which was agreed to, ayes 56.

Mr. BUTLER was in favor of the general law, and its

\$100, to secure the county; and afterwards cli

A CURIOSITY. We commend the letter below to the enemies

Springfield, Dec. 30th, 1839.

would have been sent if it had not been of would have been sent if it had not been of the speaker) was continued by Messes.

The CHAIR ruled it to be in order, and also that it was the defined to withdraw.

We stable refused to do this, but was proceeding, with a view to show that the debate would take a view to show that Mr. Coless resolution was not in order, wide range and be injurious. He could not distinguish between gentlemen. If he withdraw the demand for one, he when the character of which it is as follows:

The CHAIR ruled it to be in order, and also that it was the defined to withdraw. the peculiar character which the Speaker) was continued by Messrs.

the peculiar character of which the suppose that I am the character of which was agreed to and the bill laid on the HABERSHAM, LINCOLN, DROMGOOLE, STANtable.

Mr. Hohnes offered a resolution which was laid

Mr. Hohnes offered a resolution which was laid

The speaker was continued by Messrs.

LY, and ANDREWS, of Kentucky.

Mr. ANDREWS asked leave to introduce a resolution which was laid. you can make a tool to introduce such a pittion.

you can make a tool to introduce such a pittion.

Mr. Hohnes offered a resolution which was laid on the table, instructing the Judiciary Committee the quality of the averaging the such as the pitting of the canal to be a such as the pitting of the the pitti

Illinois.
and lastly, I wantd advise you, gent and la-may solemnize such marriages. die, to spend your time in some more lawdable die, to spend that that of trubbling the legislature the Committee on Corporations to inquire into the

considiration of the subject.

PETER BUTLER. William Beardsly and others.

> For the Philanthropist. COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1840.

and do her bidding.

ings of the Legislature up to Tuesday noon, the merce and Manufactures. solution read as follows:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the On motion of Mr. Flood, the report of the Ju-Federal Constitution."

This was adopted by the following vote: Yeas, To-day (21st) the bill in relation to intermarria-Mitchell, both Moores, Morris, Morse, Perrel, 38, Nays, 22. Pollock, Purviance, Ravenseraft, Rea, Reed, Riblet. Rozers, Sellers, both Smiths, Spalding, Waddle, Warner, both Welches, West, Whittlesey, both Wilsons, Worth and Speaker,-48.

Nays, Casad and Powers,-2. The second resolution reads thus:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the interference of citizens of one state in the internal regulations of another, is highly censurable and improper, and that we view the betaken on the reception of the petition. unlawful, un wise, and unconstitutional interference of the fanaticel abolitionists of the North with the sion Southern States, as highly criminal, and that it is the duty obligatory on all good citizens to discoun-"Regularly a motion for receiving it (a petition) must be made and seconded, and the question put whether it shall be revolutionary schemes."

"Regularly a motion for receiving it (a petition) must be made and seconded, and the question put whether it shall be revolutionary schemes."

"Regularly a motion for receiving it (a petition) must be made and seconded, and the question put whether it shall be revolutionary schemes."

Wagner, Warren, John White, Thomas W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Joseph L.

Mr. Worth said he was in favor of the resolution. But he thought it might be so modified as to is then to be read at the table, and disposed of

moved a call of the House. The names of members were then called, and afterwards those of absentees. Mr. Davis moved that further proceedings under the call be suspended. Mr. F. objected.

The SPEAKER said that, under the parliamentary law, ings under the call be suspended. Mr. F. objected.

The supplied of the motion was made to lay on the days, weeks, yes, months of the public time in saischic was debate, either on the subject of the memorials, or on the proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these ings under the call be suspended. Mr. F. objected.

The speaker said that, under the parliamentary law, the question of reception must be raised whenever the recommendation and its consequences occupied days, weeks, yes, months of the public time in saischic was debate, either on the subject of the memorials, or on the proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of disposing of them. The authors of these proper mode of the memorials of the public time in saischic was debate, either on the subject of the memorials or ings under the call be suspended. Mr. F. objected.

—He intended to move that the absentees be sent

The SPEAKER and that, under the parliamentary law, the question of reception must be raised whenever the recommunity. Could not community the community of the present the present the same state of the intended to move that the absentees be sent of a petition was objected to; and it was the question of a petition was objected to; and it was the ques for. Numerous motions were made to excuse tion of reception which the gentleman from Tennessee had particular absenteee, when on motion of Mr. West moved to lay on the table. the House adjourned.

The vote taken on this resolution was, Yeas, 24. Navs, 24, as follows:

Yeas, Flood, Hanna, Hite, Jenkins, both Johnsons, Leedom, Lepper, Mitchell, Moore of Hamilton, Morris, Purviance, Ravenscraft, Rea, Riblet, Smith of Montgomery, Warner, both Welches,

West, Whittlesey, Wilson of Peru, Worth and Speaker, -24. Nays, Ackley, Adams, Carpenter, Casad, Davis, Dunham, Dunn, Everhard, Filson, Godman, Harrison, Hubbard, Lake, Moore of Guernsey, Morse, Perril, Pollock, Powers, Reed, Rogers, Sellers,

Smith of Stark, Waddle and Wilson of Wayne, The change of Mr. Flood's vote to the negative

would make the result, Yeas, 23, Nays, 25. The absence of so many may in part be account-

ed for by several being confined by illness, some gone home, and some perhaps engaged on com-Wednesday, Jan. 15 .- Mr. Bliss presented pe-

thions from 180 males and 180 females of Oberlin, to extend the right of trial by jury to every humaking distinctions on account of color. Mr. Flood from the Committee on the Judiciary,

reported against the repeal of the fugitive law, and the report was laid on the table without debate. So far as the writer could understand, (he could not hear distinctly,) the report was more free from that vituperation and slang, which usually characterize the productions of that gentleman, than any thing he has heard from him of late, when an op-

Mr. Waddle inquired what was the result of the

thing on the table of course.

Mr. W.'s object was to ascertain in what situation the resolution was left by the vote being taken and not announced.

The Speaker declined giving his opinion upon that point until the subject was before the House, Thursday, Jan. 16th.—Mr. Powers presented Petition from 120 persons of Poland, Trumbull

The bill (mentioned in my last communi to amend the act regulating marriages, so as to prevent the intermarriage of white with colored claims the action of the House upon them upon what he is prevent the intermarriage of white with colored ons, was considered in committee of the whole,

be found fully reported in the Columbus papers. On the 17th, a petition was presented from laugitive law of last winter; and on the 18th, Hor orwin, from 49 males and 54 females of for the same purpose; also from 84 a and 58 females of Cincinnati, to allow trial 1 58 females of Cincinnati, to allow trial
2 all persons claimed as slaves; and from and 52 females, to repeal the law deprived persons from testificial persons from testification testificat to all persons claimed as slaves; and from lored persons from testifying in courts of where a white person is a party. By Mr. Godman, from citizens of Delaware counannul all laws making distinctions on account

han beings in this State. he Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to incorale the Dialectic Association of Oberlin College. s read the third time and the question being on fair intermeddlers in other people's busing final passage, was lost—Yeas, 9, Nays, 18. know nothing.]
The debate on the appeal (diverging occasionally)

ither black or writte, only and ladies, to moove to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill an hour on the presentation of a similar petition of would advise you, generated or country beside making it a penal offence for white and colored of that his resolution might be read for information. persons to intermarry, and punishing those who

Mr. Matthews offered a resolution instructing imployment the character. I expediency of passing a law to repeal the charter If such a petition as this had been sent me from of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute. The resolumy own district. I would have been ashamed to tion authorised the Committee to send for persons my own district I would have moned to Messrs Nash Thomas, Birch and Green for us have introduced it I would have moved to duty to have introduced it I would have moved to Messrs. Nash, Thomas, Birch and Green, for value of the reading and further I would be introduced it I would have moved to duty to the reading and further I would rious reasons opposed its passage, and it was finaldispension of the debate bare mooved to indefinately pospone any further by laid on the table. The substance of the debate s given in the Columbus papers, it is therefore unnecessary that I should be more particular here. The writer has been informed that the resolution which were ordered. was offered in consequence of a report that the Institute had violated its charter by using its funds question on which the appeal was taken might be entered for the purpose of circulating abolition papers. Whether this be true he cannot say.

On Friday, Mr. Humphrey's presented six pe-Dg. BAILEY:- I give you to-pay some little ac- titions from citizens of his senatorial district, pray- facto roised the question 'Shall it be received?' although the rount of proceedings in which all present were ing an alteration in the law relating to trial by jury; gentleman from Massachusetts stated in his place that he called to take sides, and either bow willingly to also for the repeal of the fugitive law of last sesthe shrine of slavery or nobly dare refuse to cringe sion, and all laws which make distinctions among persons on account of color, which were severally Yeas 145, nays 50. My last communication gave you the proceed- referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Com-

4th inst. In the afternoon of the same day Mr. In the House, on Monday the 20th inst., Mr. Flood moved to take up the resolutions previously Reed presented a petition from 69 males and 48 offered by him on the subject of slavery, which females of Brown and Highland counties, to exwas agreed to. Mr. Waddle asked that the questend the right of trial by jury to every human tion be taken on each resolution separately. Mr. being in this State. Also from 64 males and 32 subject to the House. Flood called for the year and nays. 'The first re- females of Highland county, for the repeal-of the fugitive law of last winter.

State of Ohio, That the subject of slavery as it diciary Committee in relation to repealing the fuexists in particular portions of the United States, gitive law was taken up, and the resolution agreed was settled and adjusted at the formation of the to discharging the committee from the further consideration of the petitions.

Messrs. Ackley, Adams, Comstock, Davis, ges between white and black persons was taken Downes, Dunham, Dunn, Everhard, Flood, God- up, the amendment of the Committee agreed to, man, Hanna, Harrison, Hite, Hubbard, Jenkins, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for its third. both Johnsons, Lake, Leedom, Lepper, Miller, reading and final passage on to-morrow, Yeas,

Yours, respectfully, A LISTENER.

CONGRESS-RIGHT OF PETITION, House of Representatives. . .

Monpar, Jan. 13. MR. Lixcons also presented sundry petitions praying fo the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of the United States. Mr. DROMGOOLE rose and demanded that the parlianentary law he complied with, and that the question should

[Mr. Lincoln's voice was lost here smidst much confu-

Mr. D. read from the parliamentary law the following "Regularly a motion for receiving it (a petition) must be

made and seconded, and the question put whether it shall be received. But a cry from the House of received,' or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question. It its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question. It is si

over the clerk's shoulder, and before the result was announced by the Sneaker, asked leave to

Some conversation followed, and Mr. PETRIKIN called

Mr. LINCOLN rose and said he wished the House distion. He had offered the petitions to the House, and the House must dispose of them as it thought fit. If the petimediately laid on the table; while other gentlemen preferred ons were not in the possession of the House, let the House, that, instead of being laid on the table, they should, it saw fit, decide not to receive them.

if the gentleman presented the petitions, the question of rg- members thus differing in sentiment had been unable to irther general conversation ensued, when Mr. BARNARD inquired of the Chair who had made

The SPEAKER said the motion was made by the very

of offering the petitions. Mr. BARNARD appealed from the decision of the Chair,

and sustained the motion in a few brief remarks.

Mr. STANLEY said he did not intend to discuss the question of order, but he did not intend to vote upon this ques-tion as the subject now stood before the House. If the gen-try, His constituents asked for no aggression upon others man who made the motion to lay on the table (Mr. Cavo all they desired was to be let alone. hoson) will withdraw it, I can then vote on the direct lestion, "Shall this petition be received?" But gentlemen re, in order to evade this direct question, make a motion to on the table. Now, sir, I am willing to vote that these man being in the State; also from 166 males and But, as I see the present motion is intended to protect those titions shall not be received. I will vote to reject them. 178 females of Oberlin, for the repeal of all laws who are disposed to play a double part, I shall not submi to be made a mere piece of machinery to answer party pur es-to protect those who are afraid to meet the question shall therefore, ask the House to excuse me from voting on this question as it now stands, whether I am excused or

Mr. ALFORD rose and said: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman presents the petitions, and moves their reference to a committee, as he says, without asking their reception by the House. The effect of this movement will be to obtain the reception of these petitions without asking the House to reportunity offered to denounce abolitionists; still a stitution of the United States secures the right of petition, disposition to court the favor of the South, and do bomage to the god of slavery, was sufficiently the rules of the House. I deny the correctness of the position and contend that if it was a constitutional right to pretion, and contend that if it was a constitutional right to pre but positively deay,) startmen reception ingut to but positively deay,) startmen reception ingut to the House without a violation of the Constitution. It is The Speaker said the adjournment laid every and I hope the House will not receive these abolition petitions, on the table of course. in the business, and no right to insult the South with their intermeddling dispositions to interfere in other people's busi-

> The Speaker reminded Mr. A ford that it was not in order to debate the merits of the petitions.]

Then, sir, I will debate their reception, and contend hat, for the gentleman to get up and state in his place that persons and the right of trial by jury to all they shall be heard by the House, and referred to a commitfrom Massachusetts, and demand, as the member does, that tee and be acted upon, contains within itself a direct propo-Rae in the chair, and reported back to the the effect of his motion will be to press them in. Whatever the effect of his intenditions I have no right to the effect of his motion will be to press them. It have no right to may be his intentions—of his intentions I have no right to man does not intend to raise the question of their reception, speak; whatever may be my opinion of them, of the effects of his proposition, I have a right to speak; and, in my place. of Richmond, Clermont county, for the repeal

[The Speaker interrupted Mr. Alford, and stated that he

would prefer to meet the question in a more direct and resfrom persons of Ashtabula county; and ponsible shape: he wished to have an opportunity to vote nay on the reception of these petitions, that his constituents for a call of the Hous, which were ordered, and resulted as follows: Yeas 86, nay 113:

and to extend the right of trial by jury to an beings in this State.

Senate on Wolfer I. State.

The appeal was still further debated by Mr. BRIGGS, to the Hou GARLAND, of Virginia, W. THOMPSON, STANLY. Mr. FURTHER VANDERPOEL.

Mr. VANDERFOEL inquired of the Chair whether, if the motion to lay the question of reception on the table pre-vailed, it would carry with it the petition itself? The SPEAKER said that, in all such cases, all action,

Mr. VANDERPOEL demanded the previous question on

And the main question was ordered to be taken.

Mr. TURNEY asked the yeas and nays on the appeal; In reply to a request of Mr. ADAMS, that the precise

The SPEAKER stated the question as follows: "The Chair decided that the presentation of the petition by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lincoln) the

did not make such a motion And the question on Mr. Barnard's appeal from the shove ecision was then taken and decided in the affirmative:

So the House affirmed the decision of the Chair. And the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Cave

Johnson to lay upon the table the question "Shall the peti-Mr. MONROE, of New York, rose and said he desired be excused from voting, because he wished, before he voted on any abolition petition, to present his views on that !

And the question was then taken and decided in the affirnative: Yeas 131, nays 68. So the motion to lay the question of reception on the ta-ble was agreed to.

Wenvesney, January 15, 1840.
Mr. COLES, of Virginia, having moved that the follow-

ng be added to the Standing Rules and Orders of the "All petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the haying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, shall, upon their presentation, he laid on the table

without being debated, printed read, or referred, and no fur- and mays, as follows: ter action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. ADAMS said be had a substitute which he would

H. Anderson, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Black, Bond, ther action whatever shall be had thereon."

journal. The question in every such case shall be, Shall ston, Win, C. Jonhson, Kompshall, Lawrence, Lincoln,

inderstood, as to whether the resolution was in order. The CHAIR having decided it to be in order, Mr. COLES proceeded to address the House in its sup-Jacob Thompson, Tillinghast, Poland, Trumbull,

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON (and Mr. W. THOMPSON, They differed but in a few words, which did not very or afcould not prevent such memorials from coming into the House, but certainly a mode might be adopted of getting rid of them. There had existed much diversity of opinio for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the question of as to the best mode of disposing of them. Some gentle-reception on the table; which were ordered. incity to understand that he had made no motion for recep-tion. He had offered the petitions to the House, and the The SPEAKER said, if the gentleman withdrew the petitions, the motion to receive was not before the House. But white, for four succeeding sessions, the agree on any other measure, they had come together on the resolution he had just offered; and being aware of this, and actuated solely by a desire to put an end to the difficulty, he had thought it the wisest course to offer the resolution in its present form. It was manifest that some such measure was necessary to the peace of the House. Mr. C. was not discosed to sacrifice the rights of the South, and no man resid ng in his district could ever be made to believe that he had aken this step from any personal motives. Neither was he His constituents asked for no aggression upon others ntention of interfering, in any manner, with the right of the people of any State to assemble and petition Congress; but hen they had done so, and their petitions were brought here, they had no right to tell-him that he must grant them, or that he must pursue this or that mode of disposing ever course appeared to him most wise and proper. Had he his own choice alone to consult, he would throw them all to the fire, and would serve in the same manner those al window: But it a majority of the House would not do his, but would adopt a course which had been pursued for

four sessions past, he was prepared to go with them. He was aware that another proposition had been sugges ted during the present session. If any gentleman inte to propose that instead of the one he had offered, Mr. C. had no objection to its adoption; it was, that when these inflammatory memorials were presented, the question of their reception should be considered as raised ipso facto, and that question should forthwith be laid on the table. Mr. C. preduction should formwish be laid on the table. Mr. C. pre-ferred the resolution he had offered; they both, however, effected, substantially, the same object. Under both, the petitions would be received, and, according to the present practice, if the question of reception was laid on the table, the petitions themselves would be placed on file in the Clerk's office. Mr. C. preferred his own resultion had

Clerk's office. Mr. C. preferred his own resolution because it was a tried measure, and had united the votes of the House at four different sossions of Congress. He was not particular as to the phraseology, nor, provided the end was answered, did he care whether the resolution was adopted in the form in which it stood the Congress before the last, or at the second session of the last Congress. He should be con-

Having seldom troubled the House with any renis, and as nothing he had now said stood in need of reply, uld conclude by moving the previous qustion. Mr. GRANGER rose, amidst loud cries of order

rest confusion, and commenced an appeal, as he said, to the stice of the gentleman from Virginia.

He was called to order by the Chair, as the previ ion had been demanded, and precluded all debate. Mr. GRANGER still continued to speak in a very loud ey, demanding the ordinary courtesy of the House never refused in such cases, and was going on to request Mr. Coles to withdraw his motion, when he was called to order from quarters. He then demanded the year and nays on se-

onding the call for the previous question, Mr. WADDY THOMPSON moved to lay the resolution offered by Mr. Cours on the table, to enable him to offer nother, which was read for information, and will be found

Mr. PECK moved a call of the House. Mr. MONROE appealed to Mr. Cores (amid cries still uder than before) to withdraw his call, stating that unless e did so, Mr. M. could not vote, as the right of petition was tvolved, which he wished to discuss.

So the motion for a call of the House was refused The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. W. Phompson to lay Mr. Coles resolution on the table— Mr. STANLY said he should vote to lay it on the table.

hese Mr. SLADE rose to order, and began to quothey ment on the title to the rules of order.

w too late for Mr. S. to raise that question, after it bad

Mr. SLADE took an appeal from this decision. Mr. VANDERPOEL asked if it was not now too late to

The CHAIR replied in the negative, and put the sppeal Mr. TURNEY had demanded the vers and nays, when Mr. WADDY THOMPSON moved to lay the appeal or estable, which was carried without a country

So Mr. Shang's appeal was laid on the table.
Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, asked to be excused from vo The SPEAKER said that, in all such cases, all action, on the pending question, and commenced a verbal statement of his reasons for so doing: stating that it would be impossible for him to vote either way without his course benisunderstood. He was proceeding, when

The CHAIR reminded him that debate was out of order Mr. Borrs resqued, but had proceeded but for a few mi

The CHAIR again called him to order, whereup in Mr. TRIPLETT moved that he have leave to proceed. On this motion Mr. CHAPMAN demanded the year and

Mr. PECK again moved a call of the House; but, after ome sime, consented to withdraw his motion.

Mr. BEATTY inquired whether an amendment to Mr. lours's resolution would now be in order! He wanted the

whole question at once brought up,
The CHAIR replied in the negative.

Mr. BOTTS expressed his hope that Mr. TRIFFETT Mr. TRIPLETT refused to do so, [Cries of "Hold on, Mr. STANLY. If he withdraws it, I will instantly r

Mr. BRIGGS. I understand the gentleman from Virginthoes not wish to proceed. CHAIR. The question is before the House; the Chair can

now nothing of gentleman's wishes.

The roll was now called, on the motion to grant Mr. Borrs leave to proceed; when leave was refused: Yeas 93, The question again recurring on Mr. Phoneson's motion

lay Mi. Corres's resolution on the table-Mr. MONROE asked to be excused from voting. Mi. BOTTS. I shall excuse myself, by withdrawing

Mr. MONROE said he wanted to express his centiments efore he acted on any abolition resolution; but it gentlemen would force the previous question on him, he must, if

The question being put, leave was refused.
The question was at length taken on laying the resolution offered by Mr. Coles. upon the table, and decided by year

Mr. ADAMS said be had a substitute which he would offer for the motion of the gentleman from Virginia; which casey, Chinn, Chittenden, Clark, Colquit, J. Cooper, "Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member, with a brief or verbal statement of its contents shall be received, unless objection be made to its reception for special reasons; and whenever objection shall be made to the received, unless objection, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such cross shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such cross shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such cross shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, Shall the petition be rejected? and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

Lowell, Marsin, Mitchell, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Parmenter, Peck, Pickons, Much confusion instantly grose, chiefly, as the reporter Ridgway, Russell. Saltonstall, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stan'y, Storrs, Stuart, Sumpter, Waddy Thompson,

make the language more acceptable. Its tendency he feared would be of service to the abolitionists, rather than otherwise.

The Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays.

Flood became uneasy, left his seat and looked he to the petitions. He took the ground that, under the Constitution of the same subject with this, it might be so modified as to make the language more acceptable. Its tendency simultaneously) moved to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON (and Mr. W. THOMPSON, the did not vary or affect the operation of the measure. Mr. C. would here stop, and add not a word of further remark; but as he had, some weeks aince, offered another resolution, very similar and on the wary or affect the operation of the measure. Mr. C. would here stop, and add not a word of further remark; but as he had, some weeks aince, offered another resolution, very similar and on the wary or affect the operation of the measure. Mr. C. would here stop, and add not a word of further remark; but as he had, some weeks aince, offered another resolution, very similar and on the wary or affect the operation of the measure. Mr. C. would here stop, and add not a word of further remark; but as he had, some the same subject with this, it might be proper for him now in a few words, briefly to explain. The House were aware that the united States, the People had a right to send their petitions, and memorials that the presentation of abolition petitions and memorials. change his vote, (probably in order to move a reconsideration of the vote.) Upon his name being called he voted in the negative, and immediately moved a call of the House. The names of mem-

> Mr. W. THOMPSON rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I now move the resolution which I have sent to the Chair, as an additional standing rule of this House, or an amendm to the report of the committee. I have not heretofore, during the four years that I have been here, discussed this question in any of its bearings. I will not do it now, for

The resolution was then read, as follows: ation of any resolution or other paper touching these subects, the question of the reception of such memorial, petiresolution, or paper shall be considered as made, and

he question of its reception shall be laid upon the table withor further action of the House, Mr. EVERETI moved the question of consideration on before proceeding to address the House, declared his willing-

ould not now be raised, the gentleman from S. Carolina Mt. Thomeson having the floor. Some intricate and very confused proceedings here fol- he was willing to withdraw the resolution. owed on the point of order; the discussion on which was The noise in the Hell during these proceedings was so further, that if they should be sent to Sierra Leo

Mr. EVEREFUL demanded the yeas and nays on the self right on this matter.

a standing rule of the House of Congress, which, if adopted, and made a standing rule, interferes with a constitutional obligation of the House, as one branch of Congress, impairs in 1835. He had sought this opportunity yesterday, and desire that he should accompany them to the the right of petition as secured by common law and by the constitution, and precludes appropriate, constitutional, and discriminating action by the House upon petitions of its constituents, respectfully addressed to Congress, whenever the same are or may be presented; and that the proposition moved by the gentleman from South Carolina as and for a speeches must, for the present, be deferred.

Trusted it would not be dealed him to-day.

Mr. Tagmeson not withdrawing his amendment—
W. COOPER proceeded to address the House until a What an opening he would have in Mendi. The debate was further continued by Messrs. BIDDLE, was further continued by Messrs. BIDDLE, and the importance of the impo

After some further desultory discussion — Mr. EVERETT said that he did not wish to embarrass be preceedings of the House, and he would therefore with raw the metion he had made for the question of considera-And the question recurring on the amendment of Mr, W.

Mr. T. rose and addressed the House in some remarks. [a eport of which will be given hereafter,] and concluded by manding the previous question.

Mr. GRANGER and Mr. MONROE appealed simultaneously to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr.

ks of Tuoneson to withdraw the demand for the previous ques-Mr. Thomrson declined to do so-

Mr. GRANGER was understood to say that he must then mire the chivalry of the geotleman from South Carolina, ha, after making a speech teeming with denunci ainst others, moved the previous question, and thus sealed the lips of those who wished to reply.

Mr. W. THOMPSON. I withdraw it.—I withdraw it.

and the question recurring on the amendment of Mr. W. The debate was continued by Mr. MONROE, (a repo whose remarks will appear hereafter) and who conclude the gentleman from South Carolina, and which was read

So the demand for the previous question being withdraw

any manner relating to the existence of Slavery or the ave-trade in the United States, be referred, without debat

lina, and Anderson, of Kentucky, j to as certain, if there was sentation of any resolution or other paper econd to the previous question; when there appeared: Ayes 72, noes 87.

So there was not a second.

And the question again mouring on the amendment—Mr. GENTRY addressed the House; and after Mr. G.

Thursday, January 16, 1840.
The business first in order was the report of the select mmittee on the rules and orders of the House—the question immediately pending being the resolution of Mr. Thompson, of South Caroling, in relation to petitions touch-

article published in one of the papers of this city in relamarks in relation to an article which appeared in the 'Globe' of Tuesday evening on the same subject, and which person-tesolution failed. Yeas 102, nays 67 (two-thirds not vo ally concerns myself. The article says: This article in the "Globe," so far as is intended to in-

is entirely false. I merely wrote a letter to Gen. Green tuggesting that he should come here, and be a candidate for ter, but without making, or intending to make, any of Messrs. Gales & Seaton; but that, if he was on the ground,

leave was refused, follow the example of the gentleman from tirely gratuitous. I never made any mention of votes. The anyuld be a candidate. I wrote the letter upon my own re aponsion lity; and it is due to Messrs. Gales & Seaton to deare, as I now do in my place, that I never intimated to hem that I was going to write such a letter, nor do I believe hat they know any thing about it up to this day from any other source save this article in the " lobe." What con-

the Speaker of this House, and I will call the particular attention of the Speaker to this passage particularly: "It was shown by him, as it ought to have been, first to the Speaker, and, with his advice, to another gentleman of distinction," (leaving it to be inferred. Mr. M. remarked, that the person to whom the letter was sent showed it to

knew nothing of that article until he saw it in the "Globe." t was entirely unauthorized by him, and the Speaker had ever expressed the opinion that the gentleman from New York (Mr. MITCHELL) had been guilty of an overlure of Question tried in Cuba, made by the Spanish m bribery. He had disapproved of the proposition itself, and laws, it is certain they cannot custave these Af

might take place, which might render the proposition inad- to Havana, restoration will be decreed under This article else states the letter was shown to another Treaty of 1795. gentleman, none of them, however, save the Speaker were ident of the United States, under the 2d Section named. The Speaker having disclaimed giving to the letter the character which this article states be did give to it, I the act of March 3d, 1819, and the 1st Section

And here the matter rested.

[The foregoing matter relating to Mr. Mitchell, &c., was set up by mistake.—Eu. Part.] The House then resumed the consideration of the Report

subjects, the question of the recoption of such memorial, this vessel ordered off New Haven by Gover petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as made, ment, in anticipation that the Judge would deci

Mr. EVERETT appealed from the decision of the Chair. be thought now was likely to take place on his proposition re-enslaved in less than sixty days. He remark

the gentleman from South Carolina not to withdraw the resolution, but to give him [Mr. B.] an opportunity to set himthey will, it sent to Africa at all, be sent to the

"That it is now in order to ad pt or move a proposition as a standing rule of the House of Congress, which, if adopted, length of time, but wished an opportunity of re-asserting the Africans, has long had a desire to be a force

Speeches must, for the present, be deferred.

On motion of Mr. BOTTS, the rules of order of the for the impartiality with which he presided, a

The question before the House being on a motion made

Mr. Graves moved a call of the House; which motion revailing, the House was called accordingly. The doors revailing, the House was called accordingly.

Mr. ALFORD took an appeal from the decision of the hair; which decision, after much discussion, was affirmed by the House-Feas 123, pays.72.

sending the following resolution to the Chair as an from embarrassment, he would, for the present, withdraw his motion to reconsider. Mr. GRAVES said that, with a view to relieve the House

The debate was continued by Messrs. GRANGER and the asked that the fact should be known and noticed, that when they were made he was not present. Presuming, however, that the remarks would be reported and published in the morrow's papers, he should look for them there, and if they were such as required any notice from him, he should notice them; if not, he should say nothing more on the subject. Mr. CRABE said he was as designed as may centleman.

and the question of its reception shall be laid upon the without debate or further action of the House."

After which, Mr. SLADE proceeded to make so

marks, but had not progressed far when he gave way to Mr. VANDERPOEL, who moved that when this adjourn is adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the year and nays,

ere ordered; and, being taken, were yeas 36, nays 142. So the motion was rejected. Jjourn, objections thereto, calls for yeas and nays, &c.,
An effort was made by Mr. JONES, Chairman of
committee of Ways and Means, to introduce a resolu-

nstructing the Clerk to employ some suitable cute the printing of the House for a limited time, (ti der heretofore taken for that purpose having expired by Mr. J. said there were sundry bills and reports rep

to-day (with accompanying documents) which ion to the public printing, I feel constrained to ask the inshould have an opportunity to examine, and he had a
lulgence of the House to permit me also to make a few rothis motion with a view to speedy action. A motion to suspend the rule for the introduction of

in the affirmative.) So the rule was not suspended.

Mr. GENTRY gave notice that he should to

on the earliest opportunity which presented itself, ask I bring in a bill providing for the assumption of ee ts of the States, and for the appropriation of the prothe public lands for the gayment thereof Mr. CURTIS gave a similar notice of a bill for the re-

of certain insolvent debtors to the United States. And, at about 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings in Congr this week has shut out a large quantity of interes publication of the report next week.

## JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT Amistad Trial-Termination. On Monday the judge read an elaborate opinio

in which he decided.

1. That the District Court for Connecticut ! jurisdiction, the schooner having been taken p session of, in a legal sense, on the "high seas." 2. That the libel of Thomas R. Gedney

3. That the seizors are entitled to salvage, a an appraisement will be ordered, and one-thir that amount and cost will be decreed just and r sonable. 4. That Green and Fordham, of Sag Harbi

who claims to have taken original possession vessel and cargo, cannot sustain their claim, therefore that their libels be dismissed. 5. That Ruiz and Montez, through the Span minister, have established no title to the Africa as they were undoubtedly Bozal negroes, or r groes recently imported from Africa, in violati

of the laws of Spain. 6. That the domind of restitution, to have t cans, and therefore cannot properly demand the

7. That Antoine, being a creole, and legally

6. That these Africans be delivered to the Pre do not know that any further notice need be expected from me at this time. But, should I, receive a copy of this letter. Africa, there to be delivered to the agents appropriate the character which this article states as all give to it, I do not know that any further notice need be expected from the law of 1818, still in force, to be transporter. The court stands adjourned to meet at Hareful

on the 23d fast, and meantime, the decree

not be entered, to give opportunity to the part to appeal if they see fit. I learn that the United States man-of-war Grafrom Friday morning last until Monday. She h quired of an officer of the Grumpus, what her de tination was. He said he did not know. W and the question of its reception shall be laid upon the ta-ble without debate or further action of the House," that the Africans were "merchandize," and mu consequently be surrendered to the Spanish min

ter? If so, as the quaker lady said to the agen the speaker of the gentleman from S. Carolina of the speaker of the gentleman from South of the gentleman from South of the gentleman from S. Carolina would withdraw his proposition.

Mr. W. THOMPSON was understood to say that rather forms are informed that if the Africans should be sent er than there should be any division amongst his friends [as Liberia, ann thence into the interior, they would participated in by Messrs. EVERETA, BRIGGS, L. great as to tender it almost impossible to hear any thing that they might reach their homes, but there was going on. When the SPEAKER stated that the Chair recoiled Mr. BIDDLE appealed most carnestly to the generosity of Government at Sierra Leone possesses special

further continued for one week.

Mr. COLQUITT, of Ga., moved the adjournment and his application of the law of 1818 to these Africance and the floor for to-morrow. FRIDAY, Jan. 17, cans—the law never having contemplated suc case-will not give satisfaction to strict const esterday by Mr. GRAVES, of Kentucky, to reconsider the tionists. The Africans were either slaves or fr cote of this House by which Mr. Cores's resolution respect- men, and it would seem that consistency requi sere closed, and excuses for absentees made and accepted; the law-as he thought would be for the well when, 199 members being present the doors were opened, of the Africans. He went into the jail twice and further proceedings in the call suspended. Mr. COLQUITP now claimed the floor, having made the a desire to return to their native land.

On this decision a long and desultory debate grose on tecting and delivering these poor strangers, in at uestians of order. Respectfully yours. Lewis Tappan. A letter from the Rev. H. G. Ludlow to one the editors of the Journal of Commerce, dat

cause to acknowledge the good band of God in pri

be read with much interest: "If ever men were inspired to present with sur beam clearness the claims of righteousness, to the Mr. G.'s right to do so was disputed by Messrs. CAMP-BELL and VANDERPOEL; but the Chair ruled it to be Strike out all after the word "Resolved, and master."

That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, and addresses every description, touching the abolition of slavery in a District of Columbia, or in the States or Territo ies, or the House, while in attendance on the Committee of Elections, the gentlemen from New York (Mr. Mittersell) had speak not my own opinion only, but that of or community, who hung upon their lips spell-bourghen I say that for argumentation, and for community. Sedgwick, of your city, and R. S. Baldwin of Ne

ect. Mr. F. said he also understood that the same general as his countries permitted.

The Judge decided the case this milina, (Mr. Holges) He now wished to announce the fact. In a masterly manner—showing an

Tellers were appointed (Messrs: Griffin, of South Caro-

Mr. COOPER, of Georgia, obtained the floor.

Aud, on motion of Mr. C., the House adjourned.

ing the abolition of slavery.

Mc. COOPER, of Georgia, was entied to floor, but yielded it to Mr. Mitchell, of New York, who obtained the general consent of the House to make an explanation.

Mr. MITCHELL said: Mr. Speaker in consequence of the course pursued the other day by an honorable gentle. own limitation.) man from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) in alluding to an

volve me in the imputation of making a proffer of bribery, er of any sum of money to any person in that behalf. I Blair, and that I admitted it was almost impossible to elect I thought he might be elected; and that, if the choice should rinting, he might probably make an arrangement with are exceedingly interesting. The report of the Messrs. Gales & Scaton, by which it might be done on terms nuivally satisfactory. I considered such an arrangement to be justified by the circumstances in which we are placed ing matter. The debate occasioned by Mr. Thor If there was brivery in that proposition, then there son's resolution had not ended on the 23d. was bribery in the Whigs voting for a sub Treasury man as Speaker of this House. There was no more impropriety Adams then had the floor. We shall continue in the Whigs of this House voting for a sub-Treasury Priner than in voting for a Whig as a Speaker, who was in favor

proposition made was simply and alone that General Green struction others may put upon my letter , pla not know, but I am sure that no man, not himself prediaposed to the temp-tation of bribers, would convert that letter into an overture. Connecticut. It is stated further in this article, that the letter was shown

the Speaker, with a view that the Speaker might fay it before the Aouse.) "All considered it a gross overture of I do not know (continued Mr. M.) whether the Speaker 

that it was entirely inadmissible.

Mr. MITCHELL resumed. As to the inadmissibility of the proposition, that might all very well be. No doubt for trial. many circumstances might have occurred between the time letter was written and the time at which the election slave, and expressing a strong wish to be return

I shall take the earliest opportunity: of faying it before the ted to receive and conduct them home.

many reasons, and among them is this, that I intend to make of the Committee on the Rules and Orders, the pending a motion which would render it improper that I should dis- question being on the motion of Mr. W. Trongson to in- pus has been off New Haven, or in the harb sort the following amendment: "Upon the presentation of any memorial or petition sealed orders, it is said. One of the pilots "Upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the pretrict, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presen- sentation of any resolution or other paper touching these

Mr. COOPER, of Georgia, was entitled to the floor, but,

solution, but to give him [Mr. B.] an opportunity to set him-Mr. TILLINGHAST rose to a question of order, which, House for gentlemen to define their position. He was soliaving been reduced to writing, was as follows:

Mr. HUNT remarked, it had been fashionable in this
Mr. Griswold of the Theological School at Ne
citous to do so for himself on this agitating question. He
Haven, and one of the indefangable young gentlements

ed as a point of order, it being matter of objection to the House, which would have expired the day following, were for his opinion and forthcoming decree, in man

ing the reception and disposal of abolition petitions was laid of the Judge to decree that they were freen

The CHAIR said that the motion to reconsider took pre-

Mr. TILLINGHAST moved to lay the question of reconsideration on the table. When, after a very desultory Jan. 13, gives the following particulars, which wi

12 [Mr. Thompson,] had withdrawn the motion, be- Mr. COLQUITT now, at length, obtained the floor, and will be given to the public at full le

Of justice, or of love, How many a swelling heart shall heed, Of differing nation, name and creed! How many a soul approve!

As fell upon Corinthian ears, The words of holy Paul, In other tongues-in other spheres-O'er wastes of waters and of years, Upon our souls they fall.

As o'er Corinthian fancies of yore, The Sabbath sun shines fair:-This morn will we lay by in store, As God hath prospered us before, Thank offerings for his care.

Come, sire! come, mother! bring your gift To aid the suffering slave ! Let wife and husband's generous thrift Unite his bleeding form to lift, And from oppression save.

Come, little children, kneeling, hy! Devote what God hath given; And raise your little hands on high, Till freedom hath the victory, And earth becomes like heaven.

In pure religion's conquering name, Speed on, thou living fire Of Freedom! till thy beacon-flame From all our hill-tops green, shall shame The oppressor's low desire.

Nor time nor space absorbs the rays; The radiance onward streams: The kindly deed of present days, Though centuries interpose their haze, O'er all the future gleams.

OUR EARLY DAYS. BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER. OUR EARLY DAYS !- How often back We turn on Life's bewildering track, To where, o'er hill and valley, plays The sunlight of our early days!

A Boy !-- my truent steps were seen Where streams were bright, and meadows green; Where flow'rs in heauty and perfume, Breath'd ever of the Eden-bloom,-And birds, abroad in the free wind, Sang, as they left the earth behind, And wing'd their joyous way above, Of Eden-peace, and Eden-love. But now, the streams are dry; and sear, And brown, the meadows all appear; The flow'rs are gone: the bird's glad voice But seldom bids my heart rejoice; And like the mist as comes the Day, My Eden-world hath roll'd away.

A Youth!-the mountain torrent made The music which my soul obey'd. To shun the crowded ways of men, And seek the old tradition'd glen, Where, through the dim, uncertain light, Moved many an ever-changing sprite,--Alone the splinter'd crag to dare, While trooping shadows fill'd the air, And quicken'd fancy many a form Traced vaguely in the gathering storm,-To thread the forest's lone arcades, And dream of Sherwood's peopled shades, And Windsor's haunted 'alleys green' 'Dingle' and 'bosky bourn' between, Till burst upon my raptured glance The whole wide realm of Old Romance; But vanish'd, at the touch of Truth, And never to be known agen, Is all that made my being then.

A man !- the thirst for fame, was mine, And bow'd me at Ambition's shrine, Among the votaries who have given Time, health, hope, peace-and madly striven, Ay, madly ! for that which, when found, Is oftenest but an empty sound. And I have worship'd-even yet Mine eye is on the Idol set; But it hath found so much to be But hollowness and mockery, That from its worship of its turns To where a Light intenser burns, Before whose radiance, pure and warm, Ambition's star must cease to charm.

OUR EARLY DAYS! -They haunt us ever-Bright star-gleams on Life's silent river, Which pierce the shadows, deep and dun, That bar e'en manhoad's noonday sun.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS. "Shall we say," said the eccentric Carlyle, that representative-tyrants, ambitious, contentiou persons, from all corners of the country get gathred together in one place, with motion and coun ter motion, with jargon and hubbub, to cancel each other like the fabulous cats of Kilkenny?" Verily so it seems in respect to Congress. In the Hous of Representative, during the past week, Jenifer of Maryland, in a violent and bullying tone, calle the attention of the House to a personal remark Bynum (a fire-eating duellist, whom Prentice, he Louisville Journal, described as "the man wil nore lead than flesh in his body,") on the day pre ious, and avowed himself ready to do battle wi any of Bynum's friends who might undertake the quarrel of one whom he regarded as beneath the otice of a gentleman. Bynum retorted; when Stanley, of N. Carolina, assailed him. Bynum ffered to meet him at once in the Rotunda and setle the matter! Stanley replied that he had, the ast winter publicly given Bynum to understand hat he was ready to meet him at any time after the close of the session, that he had since heard nothing from him, and he now regarded him as a owardly beggar for his life. Bynum, half sufforated with rage, muttered "puppy, puppy, puppy," when the Speaker succeeded in restoring order. In the Senate, on the 3d inst., a disgraceful per-

onal altereation took place between those "fallen irits," Clay and Calhoun. Calhoun, in allusion o the tariff compromise, haugtly declared that he ompelled the compromise—that "he had the masry over him (Clay) on that occasion"—and con-uded his remarks by declaring that the Senator om Kentucky by his conduct had cancelled all con Kentucky by his conduct had cancendo his self, This empire has, within a single century, risen Calhorn.) the State of South Carolina, and the from the humble rank of a trading factory to an

from it for ever—and last, and worst of an, thought and within its boundaries, the others and make the data and insulted by the champions of the South!

and characteristic. "He my master?" he exclaim- tion of not less than 1,200 English miles, and the

for Mayor of that city, as follows:

1st. Does your construction of the duties of Mayor of this city, as enjoined by the oath of office and the laws of Pennsylvania, require the Whig of the 8th inst, contains the following parextension of thorough protection to the feeble and agraph: of the people, whether in an individual or asso- nati, is announced in the New Orleans papers. ciated capacity, and irrespective of color and con- He died at the Verandah Hotel in that city."

2d. Does your construction of the said duties involve the necessity of vigilance in seeing that your policy shall prevent, if possible, the carrying, into slavery of any claimed or suspected "fugitives from labor," without a previous rigid compliance with the laws of Pennsylvania."

and John Birmingham, have returned answers emphatically in the affirmative.

THE GERMAN WAGONER.—In the year 1710, a countryman who lived in the neighborhood of Nuremburg, and gained his livelihood by driving a wagon, was brought to a deep solicitude about the wagon, was brought to a deep solicitude about the livelihood by the solicitude about the wagon, was brought to a deep solicitude about the livelihood by the solicitude about the livelih salvation of his soul. He soon found himself deeply affected with the condition of impenitent people around him, and resolved to do all that lay in his power to benefit them. He was particular- f ly anxious to save from ruin some of the ignorant youths wherewith the country abounded, and to put them in a way to receive instruction. As the result of many thoughts on this subject, he formed the plan of building a house for their reception, and appointing a master to regulate their life and manners. But finding himself altogether destitute of the necessary means for such an enterprise, he immediately sold his wagon and horses in order to enter upon the work. Many laughed at the poor man's enterprise, and others maliciously opposed it. But he went forward with unwearied application, pursuing his work, and relying on the power and goodness of God, to make his offering the nucleus of other benefactors. He was success ful. After various hindrances and obstacles, through which he made his way without wavering he raised a suitable building, and soon had the sat isfaction of seeing a refuge established, with an able master, and twenty pupils, who were duly provided with food and clothing by the charitable contributions of such persons as the overruling power of God disposed to patronize this good work

MAINE. - Official vote for Governor. 41,038 John Fairfield; Edward Kent, Scattering, Fairfield's majority, 6,081,

The New York Evening Post (L. F.) gives the following as the official vote for Governor of Ma sachuchetts:

51,635 Morton, Everett, 306 Scattering, 51,031

Monton's Majority, FOUR! If this be correct, Morton (L. F.) is elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.-The Harrisburg Reporter publishes a statement of the financial operations of Pennsylvania, during the year ending on the 31st of October, 1839. The receipt into the State Treasury were \$8,200,20 50. The expenditures for the same period, for all purposes, were \$6,971, 490 21.

Debts of the States.

of the State of New York in June 1838, addressed a letter to the several States, enquiring what amount its laws had authorized to be borrowed for internal improvements, from the answers to which Ohio, one at Vevay, Ia., 1824. he made a table of stocks issued and authorized to be issued by each the following States every five years from 1820 to 1838 from which we have made out the following statement: From From

-11	- 64-1	1820 to 1835,	1835 to 1838.	1 Otal-
н	States.	10,701,760	12 229,288	22.931.048
ď	New York,	10,701,700	3.166,787	27,306.890
1	Pennsylvania,	24,140,003	4,290,000	4,290,000
91	Massachusetts,	Mark Comme	6,648.033	11,492,980
	Maryland, .	4,844.947		6,319,050
1	Virginia.	2,136,250	4,132,700	5,560,000
1	S. Carolina,	1,560.000	4,000,000	
	Ohio,	6,101,000		6,101.000
9		1.1	7,369,000	7,369,000
9	Kentucky,	600,000	11,000.000	11,500.000
3	Illinois,	1,890,000	10,000,000	11,890,000
d	Indiana,	500 000	6,648;000	7,148,000
f	Tennessee,		3,500,000	10,800,000
- 4	Alabama,	2,300,000	2.500,000	2,500,000
f	Missouri,		5,000,000	7,000,000
h	Mississippi,	2,000,000		23,735,000
	Louisiana,	9,135,000	14,600,000	3,000.000
h	Arkansas,		3,000.000	
	Michigan,		5,340,000	5340,00
e	Tations Sand		-	
			200 400 000	174 382 86

he table by the Comptroller of New York at only \$6,101,000, while by the Governor's Message it appears that the State debt is over \$12,000,000; and from the report of the Auditor of State, that we are actually paying interest on over \$11,000,-000. But taking the table as it is, it shows that Wesley's Thoughts; Does the Bible sanction Slavery! the debts of the States have reached an amount that must startle every prudent citizen.

Wesley's 'Indugute, Dot the States have salethan Startly Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Am Dresser and Why work for the slave? bound in one volume that must startle every prudent citizen. Ashtab. Sentinel.

Boundaries of the British Empire in the East. Among the greatest phenomena in the history of he world may, undoubtedly, be reckoned the Brit-

sh empire in the East Indies. Alas! for the Senator of Kentucky. One year ants, with an equal number (100,000,000) who, the gave the lie, before the nation and the world, though under their own princes, still obey the Britad gave in his adhesion to the cause of Slavery, is power, extends over 1,250,000 English square on the Resolutions of seven state Legislatures and on the Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as well as a large number of other publications too numerous to the presidential chair flitted before him.—

Is power, extends over 1,250,000 English square on the Resolutions of seven state Legislatures and on the Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as VALUE their RIGHTS and DARE maintain them, and under the presidential chair flitted before him.—

It is he now? Deserted—cast aside—his breadth as from Lisbon to Sandensk we high shows breadth as from Lisbon to Sandensk we have the control of the Resolutions of seven state Legislatures and on the Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as VALUE their RIGHTS and DARE maintain them, and the control of the Resolutions of the sandensk we have the control of the RIGHTS and DARE maintain them, and the control of the RIGHTS and DARE maintain them. cast aside—his breadth as from Lisbon to Smolensk, which shows the his best and that it cannot be compared to any thing in Europe, that it cannot be compared to any more than in the day and alienated either as to size or population, any more than in the size or population.

must be compared with Europe itself. This emproon it for ever—and last, and worst of all, mocked at and insulted by the champions of the South Maley meuntains, always covered with lee, which at and insulted by the champions of the South Maley meuntains, always covered with lee, which makey meuntains, always covered with lee, which measure from 3 to 6 or 7 feet in height own growth which mea life of anxiety, the very means of shutting him must be compared with Europe itself. This emfrom it for ever—and last, and worst of all, mocked at and insulted by the champions of the Bodan.

Truly, were we in the mood for it, it would be above the level of the sea; it is intersected by rihim in consequence of them; but he contented himself with having performed his duty to the best of his ability, and that was the highest reward that his ambition ever aimed at. His race was nearly run—run by the course of nature—run, if you please, by the course of nature—run, if you had nothing to ask from South Carolina, the South And the eeho from the arches of the Hall answered the discontinue to receive for its defence a standing army excellently disciplined, and considerably greater than that of Austria, and a revenue half as large again as Russia. Within its boundaries there are towns which, like Calcutta, have a population of a million; others which, like Delhi, Agra, Benares, Luckno, and Pooma, reckon from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; and others again—Madras and Bombay, which like Delhi, Agra, Benares, Luckno, and Pooma, reckon from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; and others again—Madras and Bombay, which like Delhi, Agra, Benares, Luckno, and Pooma, reckon from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; and others again—Madras and Bombay, which like Delhi, Agra, Benares, Luckno, and Pooma, reckon from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; and others again—Madras and Bombay, which ed, "Why, I would not own him for my slave!" two last-mentioned during certain months pour into And the eeno from the atones of the right and carry on a trade greater than that of ancient Carswered the disappointed orator,—"NOTHING!"— thuge. Venice, or Genoa, during their most flour-And the voice of conscience must have whispered ishing periods. It has kings as vassals, with a And the voice of conscience must have winepered is the periods. It has kings as vassets, with a greater number of subjects than Naples; of dynasin reply to his mental enquiry, "What have I gain greater number of subjects than Naples; of dynasic ed by my "compromises?"—NOTHING!—Pa. Khan,) the great Moghul, still sits on his golden IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE-The abolitionists throne, in Delhi, surrounded by all the grandeur of Pittsburgh have interrogated their caudidates of the East, himself only a prisoner in the power

DEATH OF GEN. LYTLE .- The Nashville

"The death of Gen. Robert T. Lytle of Cincin-

Population of Ohio. MR. FARRAN, of the Senate, writes as follows to the editor of the Advertiser and Journal of this city, under date of COLUMBUS, Jan. 7, 1840.

onto slavery of any claimed or suspected "fugitives rom labor," without a previous rigid compliance with the laws of Pennsylvania'.

To these queries both candidates, W. W. Irvin and John Birmingham, have returned answers emhatically in the affirmative.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the returns of the white male inhabitants, over the age of 21 years, in the several counties of this state, as made to the Speaker of the Senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male Senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. Hamilton counties of this state, as made to the Speaker of the Senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. Hamilton counties of this state, as made to the Speaker of the Senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo Representatives is 8,087. The white male senator and Itwo R

I also send you the returns made four years ago. A com-I also send you the returns made four years ago. A com-parison will show the increase in each county. The total exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics'

crease is near 56.000	), which being multiplied by 5, will opulation in this state during the past
ow an increase of pour years of 280,000.	Respectfully your,
atronia della	Jas. J. FARRAN.

	30 1 3	Respectivity	y Out
			AS. J. FARRAN.
	Messrs	Dawson & Fisher.	The state of the last
		1835, 1839.	In 1835, 1839.
		2.337 2.483 Lawrence	, 1,421 1,661
	Adams, Allen,	726 1.553 Licking,	6,527 8,240
	Athens,	2 105 4,398 Logan,	2,075 2,687
		4.013 4.842 Lorain,	2,456 3,878
	Ashtabula,	5,117 5.838 Marion,	2,465 2,674
	Butler,	5,703 5,870 Meigs,	1,514 2,119
	Belmont,	3.050 4,081 Miami,	3 879 3.454
	Brown; Carroll,	3,169 3,284 Monroe,	2,490 3,237
		4 235 4.485 Morgan	, 2,835 3,615
	Clermont, Columbiana,	6,820 7,574 Muskin	gum, 6,315 8,127
		2,886 4,022 Medina	, 3,448 4,285
	Coshocton,	2,530 3.524 Madison	1,676 1,726
	Campaign,	3,217 3,677 Mercer,	737 1,195
	Clark,	2 366 2.875 Montgo	
	Crawford,	1,583 2.317 Pauldin	ng, 150 279
-	Cayahoga,	5.921 6,094 Pike,	1,103 1.401
1	Delaware,	3,049 3,560 Putnar	n, 436 939
	Dark,	1.671 2,317 Perry,	3,062 3,833
1	Dark, Erie,	894 Pickaw	vay, 4,301 3,899
7	Franklin,	4.111 5.343 Portag	e, 6,392 8,337
9	Fairfield,	4,924 6,287 Preble	3,615 3,800
5		1,720 2.029 Richlan	nd, 6,323 7,950
0	Fayette, Gallia,	1,683 2,300 Ross,	4,664 5,33
		3.328 3.714 Scioto,	
	Greane,	5.270 6.409 Shelby	, 1,453 2,49
	Geauga, Guernsey,	4.170 4.783 Stark,	6,343 7,54
	Henry,	220 734 Sandu	
	Harrison,	3.698 3,876 Seneda	
	Hardin,	449 718 Trum	
	Highland,	3.269 4,136 Tusca	
	Holmes,	2.466 2,750 Union	
	100	5,445 5.541 Vanw	
e	Hamilton	10.601 14.673 Wood	
S-	Honcock,	1,012 1.698 Warr	
	Hocking,	905 1,790 Wast	nington, 2,587 3,86
	Jackson,	1,134 1,728 Way	
	Jefferson,	5.003 5.185 Willi	iams, 386 7
	Kuox,	3,620 5,091	005 005 005 7
	Lucas,	200 1,906	225,225 291,1
	Laucas,		The second second

ADVERTISEMENTS

HORACE C. GROSVENOR, ENGRAVER,

South side Third st., opposite the Post Office,

(UP STAIRS.) CINCINNATI OHIO.

Few we believe are aware of the heavy debts due from the several States, and the rapidity with which they have accumulated. The Comptroller of the State of New York in June 1838 addressed nim one or more copies. J. BLANCHARD.

P. S. Some of the above author's works were printed in

RAYNE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS;

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description and of the very best manufacture. Purchasers at wholesale or retail will please call and examine our stock before purcha-(SIGN OF THE RED BOOT)

148 Main streel, between 4th & 5th, Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1839.

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS. For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, Main street between 4th and 5th, East side,

ney, and Lerter of G. Smith to Henry Clay, all in one

vania Hall; Jay's View of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Light and Truth; Law of Slavery S vo.; Memoir of E. P. Lovejoy; Memoir of P. Wheatly a Native African; Negro Pew; Poems by Phillis Wheatly, a slave; Quarterly A S Magazine; Rankin's Letters; Right and Wrong in Boston; Slavery, containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of American A S Soc.; Wesler's Thoughts: Does the Rible species Testimony of God against slavery; Tracts, miniature series bound, containing St. Domingo; Caste; Colonization; Moral condition of slaves; What is Abolition? The ten Commandrengition of slaves; What is Abolition! The ten Command-ments; Slavery dangerous and Emancipation safe; Pro-sla-sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tie doulouroux, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tie doulouroux, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tie doulouroux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gour, will find relief from that most excruciating disorder, Gour, will find relief from that most excruciating disorder, Gour, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

American Slavery AS IT IS; Anti-Slavery Almanac or 1840; Address to the churches of Jesus Christ, by the avangelical Union A. S. Society; Anti-Slavery catechism;

ENGRAVER. 106 MAIN STREET, Third Story, CINCINNATI.

COLORED SCHOOL.

The subscriber has been teaching a school for about a year nd a half for the colored people in German township Darke

A few young men and women can find accommedations on ressonable terms.

It is intended to commence the winterterm about the first f November. Competent instruction with be provided

for all who may attend. E. S. GRUMLEY. September 17th, 1839.

M. T. & R. GLASGOW, SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS, Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE, of as good quality in all respects, as the workmanship rejust and true. JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by

Institute, held in June, 1839. John A. Wiseman, G. W. Phillips, JESSE O'NEEL, JOHN P. FOOTS, President, L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy.

October 29th, 1839. MR. Entron:-Please cut from your exchange paper, the

appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine. MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMAT.

Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredicumpletely restored to health enls of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they

WM. A. BLACKNEY, Cincinnati.

Indigestion, wherein the greatest evits are apprenented upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right of left side of that cavity whence comes the name hypochondria print the stomach problems of the strength of or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypo- ach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, se-

nency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costivenesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total delanguidness.—The mental feelings and rangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and rangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and rangement of ideas that haunt the imagination and overpeculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overpeculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination of life, health and friends. He is now aniering the nervous system. The mental feelings and rangement of ideas that haunt the imagination and overpeculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination of life. health and friends. He is now aniering the nervous system. whelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the

Rev. Jas. Duncan, (lather of Dr. Duncan, member of Congress for this district,) was the author of several works; among which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on the among which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on the armong which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on the armong which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on the armong which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on the study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and tarely restance to this astonishing cure at Dr. Win.

"Atone E. Koppy No. 115 Legis street hat were the protection of the characteristics great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercu-

> regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of tive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of the particular persons and places, groundless apprehentiately should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of the particular persons and places, groundless apprehentiately should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of the particular persons and places, groundless apprehentiately should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of the particular persons and places, groundless apprehentiately should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of the particular persons and places, groundless apprehentiately should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of the particular persons and places, groundless apprehentiately apprehentiately should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of the particular persons and places, groundless apprehentiately a a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camemile Pitls—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infalliable remetonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an inflammatic tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an inflammatic tonic, anolyne, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not obtain a numerous public.
>
> Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercubic physicians have been decompleted by the physician have been decompleted by the physician have been decompleted by the physician have been decomplet

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercu ry, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills

for sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Camo-mile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Anti-Slavery Examiner. containing A. E. Grimke's Appeal, Smith to Smylie, Power, of Congress, Bible against Slavery Emancipation in the West Indies, Elmore and Bir-Slavery Examiner. county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not 65,959,060 108,423,808 174,382,868

How near correct the above table is we have no means of ascertaining. It is probable, however, that it is much too low; as to this State we know that it is. The liabilities of Ohio are put down in the table by the Comparaller of New York at only

HIGHLY LMPORTANT. Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious dis-

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, atomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, tremors, eatchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York. THE FOLLOWING

Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind, -Mr, Robert

Monroe, Schuylkiff, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and

rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocotion, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in complete. Well, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. purchase a package of the pills which resulted in complete ly removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inest

Liver Complaint-Ten years standing .- Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual coustipation of the howels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the tight side could inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, prine high colored with other symptoms indicating great lerangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physioration to her ciars, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs.

Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evens invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distress.

For sale at parations, which electrically telectrical parations, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to insing symptoms.

Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds. Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr Wm. Evans' Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing
—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with

the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treat ment of Dr. Wm. Evans. appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility

and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, some and emaciation, depression of spirits, distributions and emaciation of the em Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and sue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weari-.Wr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and thirty rapies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohio, for the used none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used was accepted and resolution, unanimously. Which report resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. 12, 1839.

Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine

Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine

He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use An extraordinary and remarkable cure. Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm.

will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administrated, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D.

ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. The symptoms of the distressing case were as foll ws:

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The Subscribers have several Thousand growing prosperously in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Persons wishing to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid) to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid) to make Purchases for next year, may address (post paid) to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid) to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid) to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid) will also gladly give any information to any inquiring will also gladly give any information to any inquiring will also gladly give any information to any inquiring will also gladly give any information to any inquiring will also gladly give any information to any inquiring will also gladly give any information to any inquiring the land is good and well situated for cultivation.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.-Interesting Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by Mr. William Salmen. Green street, above Third. Philadelbarn. a cider house with a mill, a good orchard and seven digestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon phia, afflicted for several years with the following distress vere flying pains, in the chest back and ender, costiveness, a Symptoms.—The common corporeal symptoms are flat-

Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between goods. ing distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her-heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionthing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a vision-ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aver-ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aver-ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aver-ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical averremove mangesuon, strengenen the body, and entiven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical averaged are made, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costiguidation of the disease, as a sign to particular parsons and places, groundless are also to provide the second of the disease, as a sign to particular parsons and places, groundless are also to provide the second of the disease, as a sign to particular parsons and places. weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capa-

ble of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of or existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans,

roprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself.) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no reshade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no reshade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no reshade, but the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would ting the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor. have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor can know them in the administration of any other of suffering men.

Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicine for sale at his principal office 100 Chatham st. New York. General Western office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, office 47 Wall st., Cincinnati, and by L. D. Barker, Me Connelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Con, Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Chester. H. R. Gilmore, Athens. Myers, Crum and Fall, Nelsonville, Myers, Fall and Doty, Logan. Rogers, Martin and Co., Circleville. Webster, Melwin and Co., Washington. Wm. Hibben, Wilmington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsboro. Wm. Bell, Creenfisld. C. and N. Bell, Bainberidge. J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Elias Long, Jackberidge. Jackberidge. Jackberidge. Jackberidge. Jackberidge. Jackberidge. Jackberi

Principal Office, 100 Catham street. New York, where the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a bank note, or order.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-

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New and Important patented right & left wood screen and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corne Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be for the above article, may be addressed to

Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839. HENRY BOYD

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DAVIS & DODD'S HATS For elegance and durability, inferior t none. Try them and be satisfied.

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No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B.—A large assortment of the above goods kep contantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retailon the most favorable terms,

The season of the year is approaching when coughs and colds are prevalent. How many of our citizens, in apparent good health at this time; will, the ensuing winter, by exdation of an incurable affection of the lungs. No medicin has yet been discovered that so uniformly succeeds in rehas yet need discovered that so biliterimy succeeds in re-moving diseases from the lungs, as "Watasia," Even in some apparently hopeless cases, by the use of this medicine, restoration to health has been perfect.

Every family should provide themselves with so invalue For sale at W. PECK, & Co's, Drug store, 19 Main at

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Just arrived and for saie at the Ohio Anti-Slavety Depository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give in pository. Let every normalist take incasures to sive in a wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the matter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the public,

NEW MAP OF OHIO.

ery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent can supply them. ment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppression
The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppression
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"That they have carefully examined said Map, sud the Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Tree-

Columbus, June, 8, 1828 In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio,

JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio.

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November, 12, 1839.